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MATERIALS FROM THE NINTH AWP CONGRESS

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ADIL CARCANI REPORT ON 5-YEAR PLAN

AU121311 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 6 Nov 86 pp 1-6

[Report "On the Ninth AWP Congress Directives on the Eighth 5-Year Plan for the Development of the Economy and Culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for the Years 1986-1990," delivered at the Ninth AWP Congress in Tirana on 6 November by Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers]

[Text] Comrade delegates, the ninth congress is a memorable event for the party and all the Albanian people. It is being held on the eve of the 45th jubilee of the founding of our glorious party, with a rich balance sheet of victories and a steel-like unity of the people around the party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Ramiz Alia.

This is the first congress that we, the Albanian Communists and people, are holding without the founder and brilliant leader of the party, the architect of socialist Albania, Comrade Enver Hoxha. But his brilliant revolutionary accomplishments and his immortal Marxist-Leninist teachings, which run like a red thread through the proceedings of this congress, are alive and will live for centuries. They will, as always, inspire and guide us in the future battles of socialist construction.

The 45 years of titanic efforts, the 45 years of historic achievements and victories scored under the wise and far-sighted leadership of the AWP with Comrade Enver Hoxha at its head, have proven the correctness and principledness of its Marxist-Leninist line; they have proven the determination and consistency of its struggle against imperialism and revisionism of all hues; they have proven the vital role and contribution of Comrade Enver Hoxha's revolutionary thinking and activity during this half century of our contemporary history. The people therefore rightly call the period of socialism, brought about by the people's revolution, the period of the party, the period of Enver Hoxha.

The report on the AWP Central Committee's activity and the future tasks delivered at congress by Comrade Ramiz Alia profoundly analyzes and generalizes in a scientific manner the revolutionary experience of a very important period of work and struggle carried out by the party and the people for the construction of socialism, relying entirely on our own efforts. The report constitutes a great program of work for the party organs and organizations, for the state and economic organs, for the mass organizations, and for all our people on the road of the complete construction of the socialist society. This important document of our party is at the same time a reflection of the determination of the Albanian Communists and of all the working people in socialist Albania to progress on Enver's road, to hold the banner of Marxism-Leninism always high, and to constantly promote the revolution and the construction of socialism in our country.

Allow me, comrades, in the name of the AWP Central Committee, to report to the congress, the party, and all the people on the fulfillment of the seventh 5-year period and to present for examination and approval the directives for the eighth 5-year period (1986-90) for the development of the economy and culture in our country.

I -- The Major Achievements in the Fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan (1981-85) for the Development of the Economy and Culture

The Seventh 5-Year Plan was a great test for our party, the people, and our socialist country in that it was the first one to be drafted and implemented relying entirely on our own internal forces and resources, with no aid or credit whatsoever from outside. The achievements during this period assume particular importance because they were attained under the conditions of the constant and growing pressure of the imperialist-revisionist blockade and encirclement, of the effects caused to our economy by the

crisis in the capitalist world, and the difficulties created by poor climatic conditions for some years running. During this period the party and the people had to struggle resolutely and boldly to overcome the consequences of the very dangerous and hostile activity of the multi-agent Mehmet Shehu and his band.

Analyzing the results of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, we draw the conclusion that the country's socioeconomic development during this period progressed in its major aspects in accordance with the directives of the Eighth AWP Congress. Our economy reinforced its characteristic traits as a dynamic one developing in a planned manner and at a stable rate, without crises and inflation, without unemployment, and without rises in the cost of living, which are typical manifestations in the bourgeois-revisionist world.

Compared with the sixth quinquennium, during the seventh quinquennium social production increased approximately 19 percent, the national revenues over 16 percent, and the overall financial revenues by over 17 percent. Over 21 billion leks were invested during the 5 years taken together, or approximately as much as was invested during the 1956-70 period. About 200,000 new jobs were created in the cities and in the countryside. Extended socialist reproduction was secured and, on this basis, the well-being of the people was maintained and further raised, and the country's defense potential was increased.

In the complex development of the economy, industry was once more its more dynamic component during the seventh 5-year period. About 45 percent of the volume of investments effected during the 5-year period were used for its further expansion and consolidation, giving priority to heavy industry as a powerful factor in the harmonious and proportional development of the economy and in the implementation of the principle of self-reliance. Compared with the sixth quinquennium, industrial production increased 27 percent at an average 5 percent annual rate of increase.

Particular attention was devoted to energy, which has been and will continue to be of great importance for the independent and stable development of the economy. The production of electricity during the seventh 5-year period increased 46 percent and that of coal 48 percent. The oil and gas extraction goal was not fulfilled in accordance with the plan because of the shortcomings and weaknesses in management and organization, in the technical and work discipline, in scientific studies and research, particularly with regard to the discovery of new fields, and especially because of the inimical activity carried out in this sector which hindered and harmed its development. The AWP Central Committee has analyzed the causes of these shortcomings and weaknesses and has determined the responsibilities of the Ministry of Energy and its dependent organs, of the party and state organs in those districts where the oil industry is active, and has set out tasks to achieve as quickly as possible the change demanded in this vital sector of the economy.

Considerable underground assets were introduced into the country's economic circulation during the seventh 5-year period on a large scale. The extraction of chromite, copper, and ferro-nickel ores together exceeded 14 million tons, compared with 10 million tons during the sixth 5-year period, while the overall industrial extraction and processing increased 71 percent.

The engineering industry met the country's needs for spare parts, machinery, and equipment, raising the production of spare parts by 50 percent, compared with the sixth 5-year period, and that of machinery and equipment by 54 percent.

The chemical industry, the construction materials industry, and the timber and paper industry were further expanded and increased their output, generally fulfilling the planned tasks.

The priority development of heavy industry based on the country's raw materials and energy resources was a powerful factor in the overall development of industry. However, not all its branches progressed at the required pace and not all of them attained the degree of planned efficiency required and in accordance with the investments effected in these branches. The chromite extraction industry should have carried out better work, particularly with regard to the preparation of production fronts on time and in raising the quality of the extracted ore; in the engineering industry also, better efforts could have been made to raise the quality of spare parts and to prolong their effective life, and to perfect the technological designs and the production of machinery and equipment.

The light and food industry developed in harmony with heavy industry, increasing the production of consumer commodities by 19 percent. In addition to increasing production, the light and food industry also extended the variety of commodities and raised their quality. It better fulfilled its task of absorbing and processing agricultural and livestock products, building new factories and production lines to preserve fruits, grapes, vegetables, and so forth. The light and food industry, however, failed to completely fulfill its tasks concerning the improvement in the structure of production, the variety of commodities, and their quality.

About 30 percent of the total volume of investments was used for the development of agriculture and the consolidation of its material and technical base during the seventh 5-year period. The broader application of scientific and technical achievements, of advanced experience, the elevation of the cultural and professional standards and of the mobilization of the cooperativists and other workers in the basic branch of the economy was a characteristic of its development also in the course of the seventh 5-year period. Consequently, the production of field crops during the 5 years taken together increased 17 percent, producing 286,000 tons of bread grains, 17,000 tons of cotton, 163,000 tons of sugarbeet, 46,000 tons of sunflower, 15,000 tons of tobacco, 263,000 tons of vegetables, 44,000 tons of meat, 151 million eggs, and so forth, more than in the previous 5-year period. The increase was secured almost entirely by raising the yields of field crops and the productivity of livestock.

The attainment of high yields during the seventh 5-year period broke out of the limit of particularly brigades and sectors and was extended to entire units and districts, which have become genuine schools of advanced experience. The "Enver Hoxha" state enterprise in Plase and the Pojan agricultural cooperative in Korce District, which have attained yields of 65-66 quintals of wheat per hectare on their entire acreage for 2-3 consecutive years, have particularly distinguished themselves for the high yields; so have the Dajc agricultural cooperative in Shkoder, the "Myslim Peza" cooperative in Tirana, and the Vrine Agricultural State Enterprise in Sarande, which have secured 20 quintals of cotton per hectare; the agricultural cooperative of Donofrose with regard to sunflower production, and many others. The fact that 55 quintals of wheat per hectare are being secured for consecutive years on a total acreage of 8,000 hectares in the lowland area of Korce is very encouraging; over 61 quintals of corn per hectare have been secured on 5,900 hectares in the Shkoder lowlands; over 58 quintals per hectare in Sarande District, and so forth. Congratulating these standard-bearers of high yields and, together with them, all vanguard cooperativists and agricultural workers, the AWP Central Committee expresses its particular pleasure that their example is becoming an inspiration for similar achievements in numerous agricultural units throughout the country in increasing agricultural and livestock production and in raising their efficiency, particularly during the current year, which is the first year of the new 5-year period.

Implementing the directives of the Eighth AWP Congress, special measures were adopted for the priority intensification of production of over 100,000 hectares in the country's lowlands and coastal areas. Over 1.4 billion leks were invested for this purpose in the area to further consolidate the material and technical base of agriculture. Yields of 46 quintals of wheat per hectare, 18 quintals of cotton, 19 quintals of sunflower, and so forth, were attained in this area in 1985 and the revenues of agricultural cooperatives in that year, compared with 1980, increased 40 percent. These attainments are a confirmation of the correctness of the orientations of the Eighth AWP Congress concerning the priority intensification of agricultural production in those areas where the work and investments make for more rapid and greater efficiency.

The livestock sector also experienced further development. But the tasks concerning the increase in the number of cattle, the securing of the fodder base, and productivity were not fulfilled in this branch. Consequently, the tasks set out by the Eighth AWP Congress concerning livestock production were not fulfilled.

The failure to fulfill some of the tasks in agriculture, particularly with regard to corn production, as well as in the livestock and horticultural sectors, was not only a consequence of unfavorable weather conditions, but also of shortcomings in the field of the management and organization of work. The differences noticed in the fulfillment of planned tasks from one agricultural unit to the next, are in most cases not a result of differences in the material and technical factors of production, but of shortcomings observed in the organizational, managerial, and educational work of the party, state, and economic organs, in the Ministry of Agriculture and its dependent organs, as well as at the base.

Investment and construction, mainly in the production sector, generally corresponded with the planned tasks for the development of the economy and culture and the consolidation of the country's defense potential during the 5-year period. Over 300 projects were commissioned, including the "Enver Hoxha" hydroelectric power plant at Koman, the Fier-Vlore and the Lac-Shkoder-Han i Hoti railroads, a number of mineral enrichment plants, new factories, units, and production lines for the metallurgical, engineering, chemical, construction material industries, the light and food industry, and so forth. Large investments were made for soil improvement, increased irrigation capacities, the mechanization of agricultural work, the development of livestock and horticultural sectors, and so forth. A further 192 sociocultural institutions like schools, cultural and sports halls, hospitals, and so forth, were also built.

Construction sector workers generally fulfilled the tasks of the seventh 5-year period. Implementing the decisions of the Seventh AWP Central Committee plenum held in 1983, they gained new experience in studying, designing, implementing, and reducing the construction costs of new projects, and managed to design and commission large, complex, and aesthetic projects like the "Enver Hoxha" hydroelectric power plant at Koman, the Palace of Congresses, and so forth. However, in this 5-year period, too, the inclination to chase after the overall fulfillment of plans, neglecting particular projects, continued and the coordination of tasks between investors, constructors, and the foreign trade organs was not up to the required level. All this led to the scattering of manpower and equipment over a large number of projects, delays in construction schedules and in commissioning of many of them, the freezing of funds, and so forth.

Compared with the sixth 5-year period, the volume of commodity transportation increased nearly 21 percent, or 3.3 billion ton-kilometers. In 1985 the railroads accounted for about 45 percent of all commodity transportations, compared with 36 percent during the sixth 5-year period. Maritime and road transportation also developed. However, transportation remained one of the weak links and caused serious concern to the economy during the seventh 5-year period. This was due to weak management and work discipline, the failure to properly use all transportation stocks, particularly railroad stocks,

as well as shortcomings and weaknesses in the maintenance and technical readiness of vehicles, for which the Ministry of Communications and its dependent organs bear responsibility.

The foreign trade sector increased the volume of exports and imports during the seventh quinquennium and achieved structural improvements. The export of commodities in 1985 increased about 29 percent over 1980. However, not all the possibilities of increasing exports and reducing imports were used. Some branches and enterprises of the economy failed to fulfill their export tasks with regard to time, quantity, and quality and failed to make proper and rational use of imported raw and other materials. The efforts of the Foreign Trade Ministry and its dependent organs in fulfilling the export-import tasks were particularly insufficient; they failed to work with agility in acquainting themselves with markets, circumstances, and prices, in stimulating production, and in raising the efficiency of our foreign trade.

The preservation of the level attained and the further increase of the people's well-being, and the narrowing of differences between the cities and the countryside, have continued to be major goals of the seventh 5-year period and major aims of the party's policy. The purchasing power and real per capita income of the population were further increased in the cities and in the countryside. Retail trade increased by 20 percent during the seventh 5-year period compared to the sixth. In 1985, 29 percent more meat, 46 percent more eggs, 24 percent more edible fats, 17 percent more vegetables, 15 percent more sugar, 29 percent more knitwear, 19 percent more socks, 36 percent more furniture and household commodities, and so forth, were sold to the population in the cities and in the countryside, compared with 1980. Price stability was maintained and not only did prices fail to increase, some of them were even reduced, with an overall benefit of 130 million leks per annum for the population. Over 75,000 apartments and dwelling houses were built in the cities and the countryside. Communal services increased 33 percent.

However there have been and there continue to be shortages of certain commodities in the market as a result of the failure to fulfill the tasks concerning their production and distribution. There have also been shortcomings in trade culture and in services to the people, arising from weaknesses in the work of the trade and communal economy organs, which the party and the people have correctly criticized, demanding that a radical change should occur, in the villages as well as in the cities.

The party has always considered the well-being of the people, not only from the viewpoint of meeting material needs, but also from the viewpoint of the comprehensive cultural development of the working people, for the present and the future. The social consumption fund increased more rapidly than the population growth rate during the seventh 5-year period. The number of secondary school pupils and of students increased 10 percent in 1985, compared with 1980. The network of educational, cultural, health service institutions, and so forth, was further extended. The lengthening of maternity leave and the adoption of a number of measures to consolidate the prophylactic and curative nature of the health service are a particular reflection of the party's constant solicitude for the health of mothers and children. All this made it possible to reduce infant mortality by 40 percent. The average lifespan is 71 years and the country's population reached the 3 million-mark in February 1986.

The attainments in the field of the material and spiritual well-being of our people are a testimony to the superiority of our socialist system, which, even under difficult economic conditions, was not only able to maintain material well-being, but also to further increase it.

The development of production forces was accompanied by a further improvement in socialist production relations. State assets were further consolidated with the commissioning of new projects and the more efficient use of existing production capacities. Cooperative property was also further developed and the degree of its socialization was further increased with the direct assistance of the state. The completion of the initiative to create small herds of sheep and goats at brigade level throughout the country, as well as herds of cattle from the private plots of cooperativists in the lowland areas and parts of the hilly areas, increased the interest of cooperativists in their work and in the further development of the livestock sector, despite serious shortcomings in the course of its practical implementation.

Improvements were made in the management and organization of the economy, particularly in the field of planning and in the coordination of the material and financial aspects of production. As the directives of the Eighth AWP Congress were implemented, the organizational structure, the competency, and the work method of the state organs were further improved in struggle against manifestations of bureaucracy and liberalism. New measures were adopted to improve forms of work remuneration, making for a better direct relationship of wages with the quantity, quality, and expenditure of production, as well as for perfecting exchange relations, particularly with regard to the forms of the delivery, preservation, and processing of agricultural and livestock production.

The failure to meet some of the indicators of the seventh 5-year period partly shows the insufficient work of the state and economic organs, from the Council of Ministers to the base. The level of management and organization on their part should have better served to fulfill the plans and to open up vistas for the future.

The successes during the seventh 5-year period, which were attained through a bitter class struggle, through constant efforts for the continuous implementation of the principle of self-reliance, have further enriched the experience of socialist construction in our country. Creative thinking and the spirit of action were raised to a new degree, and revolutionary initiatives by the masses were born and disseminated throughout the country, one of these being the initiative "standard-bearer of the implementation of Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings," an initiative of great ideopolitical, economic, and social value, in which all our working masses have been included. All these achievements and the new experience gained in the course of the implementation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan constitute a strong base and make it possible to take on new and greater tasks in the eighth 5-year period.

II -- The Directives of the Ninth AWP Congress on the Eighth 5-Year Plan for the Development of the Economy and Culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Our socialist economy is entering the eighth 5-year period with a more powerful base and clear development goals and prospects. The drafting of this plan was based on the teachings and valuable orientations of Comrade Enver Hoxha, who stressed that 5-year plans must be considered "...as an entire entity with correct proportions and harmonized tasks, in conformity with the demands of the economic laws and the party's policy and line, and closely linked with the concrete internal and external conditions and circumstances...."

The Eighth 5-Year Plan was subjected to a broad discussion by the working masses in the cities and the countryside and the tasks set out in it bear the stamp of their creative, real, and mobilizing thinking. During this discussion of great political and economic importance the working people made 70,000 suggestions, finding new resources and possibilities to raise production, increase exports, raise efficiency, and so forth.

Relying on the party's general Marxist-Leninist line and on its economic policy in order to march constantly and resolutely on the road of constructing socialism, the AWP Central Committee sets out the following fundamental task in the eighth 5-year period: "to assure the constant, stable, and rapid development of the economy and culture, relying entirely on our own forces; to further consolidate and perfect the multibranched structure of the economy, always preserving the priority given to industry and also developing agriculture rapidly; to increase the efficiency of production and accumulation through a more profound development of the material and other possibilities of society, using existing production capacities, as well as those that will be created and modernized to ensure correct proportions in the development of extended socialist reproduction; to further promote and perfect socialist production relations; to further raise the material well-being and the cultural standard of the working masses; and to raise the country's defense potential."

In accordance with this fundamental task, the country's socioeconomic development will be characterized by the following major features:

- The targets set out in the eighth 5-year period will be reached relying entirely on our own material, financial, and foreign currency assets, with no aid or credits from abroad.
- The rate of increase in social production, national revenues, and financial resources will be more rapid than in the previous 5-year period, and 2-3 times higher than the population growth rate.
- The multibranched structure of the economy will be further consolidated and perfected, continuing to give priority to the two main branches -- industry and agriculture. The process of socialist industrialization will be further promoted, developing the mineral extraction and processing industry and the light and food industry at a more rapid pace.
- The fulfillment of tasks will be based mainly on the material-technical base that has been created. In the industrial sector, about 74 percent of the total industrial production will be secured from existing production capacities; about 95 percent of the increase in field crops will be secured from increased yields.
- The efficiency of the economy will be raised to a higher degree, and the national revenues and production for society will be increased more rapidly than material expenditure and products for personal consumption.
- Socialist relations in the field of property, distribution, and exchange, and in the field of the management and organization of the economy will be further improved in conformity with the development of productive forces.
- The material well-being and cultural standard of the working masses will be maintained and further raised on the basis of the increase in material production and the development of the sociocultural sectors, particularly in the countryside in order to make more rapid strides toward narrowing the countryside's gap with the cities, and our socialist country's defense potential will be strengthened.

Based on the fundamental task of the eighth quinquennium (1986-90), the main indicators of the development of the economy and culture will increase as follows in 1990, compared with 1985:

-- Social product.....	31-33 percent
-- National revenues.....	35-37 percent
-- State's total financial revenues.....	37-39 percent
-- Exports.....	44-46 percent
-- Social labor productivity.....	11-13 percent
-- Capital investments (in the eighth 5-year period, compared with the seventh, and for the 5 years taken together.....)	11-13 percent
-- Real per capita income of the population.....	7- 9 percent

These targets constitute a great program of work and struggle for the country's socio-economic development, the consolidation of the stability of our socialist economy, and the increased degree of its independence and its ability to operate independently.

Allow me, comrades, to set out the main tasks for the development of particular branches and sectors of the economy, education, science, culture, and for the increased defense potential of the country, as well as some of the more important measures that need to be implemented for their successful fulfillment, in accordance with the orientations of the party's economic policy and the fundamental directions of the development of the economy during the eighth 5-year period, contained in the report delivered by Comrade Ramiz Alia.

1. Implementing the party's policy for the construction of the material-technical base of socialism, industry will remain at the center of attention and will continue to be developed rapidly, in correct proportions and in harmony with the other branches of the economy.

Compared with 1985, industrial production in 1990 will increase 29-31 percent, at an average annual rate of 5.6 percent. This will be achieved primarily through the use of existing production capacities, their extension, reconstruction, and modernization, as well as by building some new projects. The production of the means of production will increase 31-33 percent, and the production of consumer commodities by 25-27 percent.

Comrade Ramiz Alia's report stresses that "the transformation of potential renewable and nonrenewable natural resources into active assets is a fundamental problem, on whose correct solution depends to a large extent the increased production capacity of society." During the current 5-year period considerable tasks have been set out for the rapid development of the heavy extraction and processing industry.

Particular attention will be devoted to the further development and consolidation of the energy sector. Oil and gas will continue to occupy a primary place in the country's energy balance.

Compared with 1985, oil extraction in 1990 will increase 33-35 percent and will be secured mainly from existing fields. Considerable measures will be adopted to maintain the current active stock of wells and to sink new wells in the known areas, to further raise the coefficient of oil extraction making widespread and more efficient use of new technologies and of secondary and intensifying methods. Particular attention will be paid to the preparation and commissioning of wells in new fields, to the elevation of the standard of studies and of technical and scientific discipline, to a better preparation of the structures to be allocated for drilling, and to accelerating its pace.

Following the commissioning of the new lubricating oil plant, which will provide 16 types of lubricating oils (compared with only two types in 1985), and following the measures to be adopted to improve the use of existing capacities in the oil processing

industry, it will also be possible, in addition to increasing variety, to further improve the quality of this industry's by-products in the course of intensive processing, particularly in order to increase exports and reduce imports.

Since the needs of the economy for energy resources are growing, the proportion of natural gas -- and accompanying gas -- in the energy balance will be increased, extending their use as fuels in industry, agriculture, and so forth, as well as their use as an important raw material for the chemical industry. Compared with 1985, the extraction of natural gas in 1990 is expected to increase 2.6 times, mainly through the expansion of existing fields, a more complete use of accompanying gas, and the discovery and commissioning of new fields.

The fulfillment of these tasks require that the Ministry of Energy and the party and state organs in the relevant districts, as well as the Communists and all the people working in this sector, radically change their work, and overcome the lag, obstacles, and shortcomings that led to the failure to fulfill the plan in the past 5-year period. Serious measures must be adopted to strengthen management, organization, and control and to raise the scientific level of studies connected with the preparation of new structures made available for drilling. Particular importance is to be attached to perfecting technology and to strengthening technical-scientific discipline in the drilling of oil and gas wells, this being an important factor in raising the technical-economic and efficiency indicators in this sector.

In order to meet better the growing needs of the economy for energy resources and to replace liquid fuels with solid ones, the production of coal will increase 42-44 percent in 1990, compared with 1985. This is to be achieved mainly through a more complete use of existing mines in the Tirana, Memaliaj, Lorce, and Pogredeç basins, through an application of the most advanced technology and know-how possible, for a more complete exploitation of coal strata, and to raise the pace of advance at the workplace, as well as the degree of mechanization and productivity. Particular attention will be paid to maintaining and improving the caloric value of coal, to reducing the coefficient of quality deterioration, and to eliminating losses in the process of extraction, in the enrichment factories, and in the storing and transporting of coal to its users.

The production of electricity in 1990, compared with 1985, will increase 80 percent, that is, about 1.5 times more than the increase in industrial production. This increase will be achieved entirely through the hydroelectric plants, adopting additional measures to further raise the scientific level in the rational use of water and to ensure the full-capacity operation of the "Enver Hoxha" Hydroelectric Plant at Koman. In order to anticipate the growing future needs of the economy for electricity, the construction of the Banje hydroelectric plant and others of smaller capacity will be undertaken in the current 5-year period. Despite this, the electricity consumption norms have been reduced, which means that all branches of material production and all sociocultural institutions should use electricity in accordance with a strict regimen of thrift. During the current 5-year period new ways and possibilities will be sought to use electricity more widely within the country for the production of those products that bring in valuable foreign currency. The use of electricity for domestic purposes will also be increased, and it is expected that in 1990 it will be double that of 1985; the necessary investments needed for the increased production of electrical household commodities will be made.

The mineral extraction and processing industry will also experience a rapid development during the 5-year period. Compared with 1985, the extraction of chromite ores will increase by 36 percent, the extraction of copper ore by 42 percent, and that of ferro-nickel ore by 29 percent. The extraction of other minerals like phosphorites, quartz, olivenite, magnesium, bauxite, and so forth, will also increase. All this will make it possible to introduce to a larger extent the country's mineral reserves -- which

constitute a great social asset for the present and future generations -- into active economic circulation.

The fulfillment of the considerable tasks in the mining industry requires the adoption of comprehensive measures to steadily fulfill the plan, to carry out the capital and preparatory work needed to create new jobs, to further mechanize labor in the mines, and to eliminate losses and quality deterioration of minerals during extraction. More attention is to be paid particularly to the sinking of new mines, particularly those containing higher concentrations of valuable minerals, in order to open up clear prospects for the future.

In addition to centering attention on the richer minerals, the poor ones will also be appreciated. Radical improvements in the study, design, and construction of new enrichment factories equipped with advanced technologies are needed to further enrich these minerals. It is also necessary to improve technologies in the existing factories, to extend the selection of minerals, and to raise the degree of recovery and the quality of concentrates. Ten new factories for the enrichment of chromites, copper, and coal will be built for this purpose, with an annual processing capacity of over 1.8 million tons. Compared with 1985, the enrichment of chromite ores will be increased by 79 percent in 1990 and the production of concentrates will be almost double. It is a fundamental task of the workers in the extraction sector, as well as of those in the enrichment sector, to increase the efficiency and viability of production.

The attainment of the production levels set out for the extraction industry and the increase of mineral reserves for the future confront the geological sector with new and greater tasks in the current 5-year period. The major aim of the workers in this sector must be to form a more complex and precise idea about the quantity and quality of new mineral reserves, as well as to increase the efficiency of geological work, measuring and assessing the value of geological services not merely in terms of the number of meters of drilling, but mainly in terms of the quantity and quality of the reserves discovered, their elevation to a higher category, and costs per unit.

In the ferrous and nonferrous metallurgical sector, structural improvements are to be carried out, which will lead to the improved fulfillment of the needs of the economy for steels and rolled goods [prokate] increased currency earnings, and the reduction of imports. Compared with 1985, the production of sheet steels will increase 30-32 percent, that of copper blister 34 percent, and the production of copper wires 28 percent. In this sector, great tasks confront the Communists and workers of the "Steel of the Party" Metallurgical Combine in Elbasan, to master and use more fully production capacities, to increase production efficiency, to implement scientific and technical achievements, and to enforce strict technical and labor discipline. Following the construction of the new metal nickel-cobalt plant, the ferronickel ores will be better utilized and it will be possible for the "Steel of the Party" combine, in which the state has made and continues to make large investments, to raise its role and influence in the development of the entire economy and to increase financial and foreign currency revenues.

The development of the nonferrous metallurgical sector will center on the extension of the production of ferrochrome and on perfecting its technology in order to improve the technical and economic production indicators. The increased degree of domestic processing of chromite ores, which constitute an asset of considerable value, and the increased revenues from this source during the 5-year period, make it imperative, in addition to extending the existing capacities for the production of ferrochrome, to build new capacities in order to raise its production by 1990 to 2.2 times what it was in 1985. The copper sector is faced with the important tasks of improving qualitative indicators and increasing the degree of recovery of metals, which will be 1.6 times higher in 1990 than it was in 1985. More studies are also to be carried out for a more

rational utilization of copper ores from extraction to smelting and full processing, in order to extend the variety of copper wires and to increase their export. Existing capacities will be expanded as a result of new investments, and the structure of thin and extremely thin wires will be increased.

Our country has created a powerful engineering industry. The party demands that this industry should be used more fully in promoting technical-scientific progress in all branches of the economy. The production of the engineering industry during the current quinquennium will be increased by over 23 percent, its major task being the production of spare parts in adequate quantity and quality. As a result of a better use of the existing production capacities of this branch, of new investments to expand and reconstruct some engineering plants and workshops, and of a number of other technical and organizational measures to be adopted, the engineering industry will be better able to meet the demands of the economy during the current and subsequent 5-year periods, particularly with regard to spare parts. This will also enable it to embark gradually on the road of producing machinery, technical equipment, and entire production lines and factories with a more advanced technology. The engineering industry will further expand the production of motors, tractors, self-propelled combines, and other equipment for agriculture, lifts, machinery and equipment for the food processing industry, boilers of various capacities, and so forth. The radical improvement of production quality will be a fundamental task for all the workers of this branch.

The attainment of these goals requires that attention be centered on the implementation of measures making for the further consolidation of construction designs, and particularly technological designs, the deepening of specialization and cooperation, and the standardization of products in the engineering industry. The measures adopted in the field of management and organization in this important branch of the economy will also play an important role in making the fulfillment of these tasks possible.

The intensive development of agricultural production and of the other branches of the economy cannot at the present stage be achieved without further consolidating the chemical industry, whose production will increase 40 percent in 1990, compared with 1985. The production of chemical fertilizers will be particularly increased by expanding the Superphosphates Plant and by building a new urea plant in 1990. The production of nitrogen fertilizers will increase 14 percent by 1990, compared with 1985, while that of superphosphates will be doubled. The production of calcinated soda will increase 94 percent and the production of washing powders 2.5 times. The production of pesticides will also be increased. The workers in this branch are confronted with the primary task of fully utilizing production capacities and of mastering the production of new articles, both for the economy and for the needs of the people, on the basis of the country's own raw materials and technological waste. To achieve these considerable tasks it is essential to pay particular attention in the chemical industry to the maintenance of machinery and their protection against corrosion, as well as to the tightening of technical discipline and to the qualifications of the workers.

The construction materials industry will be further developed during the 5-year period in order to better support the investment and capital construction plan. Compared with 1985, the production of this sector is expected to be 18 percent higher in 1990. The fulfillment of the tasks in this sector will be attained through the production and more widespread use of light materials that are of higher quality and less cost. Thus, while the production of light bricks occupied only 3 percent of the total volume of bricks produced in 1985, in 1990 it will occupy 54 percent of the total output, and so forth. This will require the reconstruction of some plants and the introduction of new technologies in the production of bricks and tiles, lime cement, and so forth.

The production of the timber industry will increase 13 percent in 1990, compared with 1985. This will be based not only on the volume of timber cut, but particularly on the more rational and complex utilization of timber at all stages of production and processing. These and other stipulated measures concerning the scientific treatment of timber and its replacement will make it possible by 1990 to reach the party's target of annually balancing the volume of cutting with the volume of new timber grown.

The priority development of the heavy industry, being a distinguishing feature of the party's policy concerning the country's socialist industrialization, also creates possibilities for the light and food industry to develop at a more rapid pace. As always, the fulfillment of the needs of the people with mass consumer commodities will remain at the center of attention of our party and socialist state. Compared with 1985, the production of the light industry in 1990 will be increased 30-32 percent. The fuller use of production capacities in this branch will also be accompanied by the construction, expansion, reconstruction, and the commissioning of 16 projects, like the expansion of the Berat textile combines in Tirana and Berat, and the expansion of glass, ceramics, rubber, and plastic factories.

The increase in the production of consumer goods by the light industry to the required quantity, variety, and quality, particularly for smaller items, will also be accompanied by the replacement of natural raw materials with synthetic ones in the textile, footwear, furniture, and household goods industries, and wherever this is possible.

The production and marketing of ready-to-wear clothes will be further expanded in the current 5-year period through the measures adopted to expand the enterprises engaged in their production, as well as their specialization. Radical improvement will be made in the range of goods, their quality, the application of contemporary technologies, and a more varied range and maneuverability of retail prices, and so forth.

The foodstuffs industry will increase its production during this 5-year period by 30-32 percent. Considerable measures will be adopted to further improve production technologies. In addition to the enterprises of the food processing industry, it is necessary that the enterprises in the trade and agricultural sectors should also engage themselves more extensively in this activity. Considerable tasks are stipulated for the absorption and timely processing of agricultural and livestock products, for widening the range of products -- particularly oils, sugar, cheeses, and so forth -- from 5-27 percent, and for the fuller utilization of technological waste to increase the production of various products, particularly those used as livestock fodder.

The development of the food processing industry will be better supported through investments. The volume of investments in this sector during the 5-year period will be 87 percent higher than in the previous one, for the construction, extension, and reconstruction of 7 projects -- of which 64 are completely new -- for the production of cigarettes, milk processing, and the production of preserves, beer, fruit juices, and so forth.

The increase in the volume and variety of commodities and the improvement of their quality, packaging, and presentation constitutes a broad field where the thinking, imagination, and innovative activity of the workers, technical and engineering cadres, and economists must have a stronger impact in order to achieve the change that the party demands concerning the improved fulfillment of the needs of the population. In this field, it is particularly necessary to combat strongly signs of an over-general approach [globalizem], which is still hindering the extended production of consumer goods, particularly the smaller items. It is also necessary to adopt concrete measures to further improve the planning of production and viability [rentabilitet], and to use the price lever more efficiently.

2. Throughout the entire process of the country's socialist production the party has consistently adhered to the Marxist-Leninist economic policy that, for a strong and independent economy, development must rest both on a powerful and complex industry and on an advanced agriculture. In implementing this policy during the current 5-year period, agriculture will develop on a broad front and at a higher rate than other branches of the economy, progressing with the complex and harmonious development of all its branches in order to further consolidate and promote the achievements that have been attained to date. In conformity with the orientations contained in Comrade Ramiz Alia's report, intensive development will be better harmonized with the extensive development, giving priority to the intensification of agriculture throughout the country. In addition to the consolidation of current achievements in the existing zone of intensification covering an area of 100,000 hectares, measures will be adopted for the second stage of the party's program to extend the zone of priority intensification to the country's most fertile plains.

Agricultural production during the eighth 5-year period will increase 35-37 percent, at an average annual rate of 6.4 percent. This will make it possible to increase grain and livestock production at a more rapid pace; to better meet the needs of the population with eggs, milk, meat, vegetables, potatoes, and beans; and to increase the production of cotton, sugar, and edible fats, as well as exports of agricultural products, particularly tobacco.

The increased production of grains remains the major task in the eighth 5-year period, because it is related not only to meeting the needs of the population, but also to the consolidation of reserves and of the fodder base for livestock. The largest proportion of increased production will be achieved through higher yields, particularly in the production of corn, where numerous untapped possibilities and reserves exist, making further advance possible.

Important measures will be adopted to increase the production of cotton, sunflower, and sugarbeet, mainly through increased yields. The production of tobacco will be particularly increased. In 1990, compared with 1985, its production will increase 92 percent, mainly through extending the acreage, but also through higher yields.

During the eighth 5-year period increased yields will cause a perceptible change in the production of vegetables, potatoes, and beans. This will result in considerable improvements in supplying the population during all seasons and in the further improvement of the diet of the population. Considerable investments for this purpose will be made to increase the intensification for these products, to increase the acreage of greenhouses, to make better use of those areas with a suitable microclimate for the cultivation of early vegetables. Refrigeration and storage capacities will also be expanded.

The party has never separated the development of agriculture from that of the livestock sector, but currently this task assumes particular importance in order to improve more rapidly the population's supplies of livestock products and in order to overcome more rapidly the relative lag in this sector. The rapid increase in the number of all types of livestock and in their yield throughout the country, with priority to increasing the number of sheep and goats in the hilly and mountains areas, will be a fundamental feature of livestock development. Compared with 1985, the number of sheep and goats in 1990 will increase 64 percent and the number of cows 34 percent, reaching the target of 3,570,000 sheep and goats, and 305,000 cows by the end of the 5-year period.

Further progress will be made during the eighth 5-year period in the economic and organizational consolidation of agricultural cooperatives specializing in livestock-raising, which have justified themselves, and their numbers will be increased.

New livestock-raising state enterprises will also be created near the larger pastoral areas that are now unused or underused.

The further development and consolidation of the initiative to create small herds of cows and other livestock to be looked after by each brigade cultivating field crops, fruit trees, vegetables, and forage crops in cooperatives and state enterprises will also lead to the numerical increase of all cattle. This initiative shows the possibilities for a rapid increase in the number of cattle, using the resources that these brigades have on their own territories to keep livestock and to meet their own needs for fresh milk within 1988. The experience of the cooperative of Gorre in Lushnje District shows that this initiative also constitutes a considerable reserve for meeting the needs of the members of agricultural cooperatives for meat. The further creation and consolidation of small herds at the level of field brigades will considerably stimulate the development of the livestock sector and its production, making it a question affecting all the people working in the agricultural sector.

Our state has made and will continue to make during the present 5-year period considerable investments for the development of the livestock sector and the improvement of the breeds of all kinds of livestock and poultry. These have acquired the genetic possibilities of doubling their productivity. Under the new conditions that have been created, there is every possibility of achieving yields of 2,500 kilograms of milk per cow in the area designated for priority intensification, 2,000 kilograms per cow in other cooperatives in the plains, and an average of no less than 1,500 kilograms per cow as a national average. More efforts should be made in the agricultural cooperatives in the plains to increase the production of meat from sheep, making wider use of the method of industrial [as published] insemination and securing 30-40 kilograms of meat on the hoof from every sheep. In the hilly and mountainous areas, the major direction for sheep and goats will be to increase milk production, but also the production of meat and wool.

Attaining the targets set for the livestock sector requires a radical change in securing an adequate, balanced, and steady supply of fodder throughout the year. The yields of main crop forage will increase 62 percent in the current 5-year period, and of forage cultivated as a second crop will increase by 46 percent. This will be achieved by eliminating signs of one-sidedness and the tendency to underrate forage crops, and by supporting production with the necessary material base and services, on the same basis as with other crops. Priority will be given to silage, particularly corn silage, as well as to increasing the production of grass and alfalfa, and so forth.

The massive and radical improvement of natural pastures and the increased acreage of cultivated fields, for which four times more funds will be invested in the current 5-year period, compared with the previous one, constitutes another great reserve for increasing livestock fodder. The party is confident that our young people, who have been entrusted with this important action, will accomplish it successfully. The further measures that will be adopted to collect, process, and utilize all by-products of the agricultural sector, of the food processing industry, and other sectors of the economy will help to secure the balanced feeding of livestock. In addition to these measures, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the party and state organs in the districts will responsibly follow up and will bring to a conclusion the effort now being undertaken to standardize the number of livestock per unit of acreage in all districts and economic units with comparable conditions. In addition, the specialized institutions will work out and introduce on a large scale new methods of livestock husbandry and breeding, distributing more widely those that produce more.

The horticultural sector will be further developed during the eighth 5-year period. Compared with the previous 5-year period, the production of fruit will increase 32 percent, that of grapes 44 percent, the production of citrus fruits 42 percent, and

the production of olives 77 percent. A characteristic of the current 5-year period will be the intensification of services in existing plantations and the planting of new trees to fill in any gaps in order to increase production and efficiency. Rather than creating new plantations. As for olives, in addition to increasing their number in existing plantations and improving services to assure steady production, a further 500,000 trees will come under irrigation, that is, 35 percent more than in 1985. The great action in servicing olive groves, which the party recently entrusted to the youth, will undoubtedly provide a further stimulus to the development of this important culture for our country, in order to achieve the target of doubling its production by the end of the 5-year period.

The tasks set out in the agricultural sector are supported by considerable investments, which will account for 32 percent of the total investments to be effected during the eighth 5-year period, amounting to 700 million leks, and not including those investments in other sectors serving agriculture. Investments will be made primarily to improve soil fertility, for new irrigation projects, the development of the livestock sector, and so forth.

Twenty-thousand hectares of new land will be reclaimed during the 5-year period, because this is also dictated by the rapid population growth rate. The question of maintaining the present acreage also represents an acute problem. Hence, measures to control and to discipline the transfer of arable land to construction use will be strengthened and anti-erosion work will be intensified, as well as work on acid-impregnated and saline soil. The Ministry of Agriculture and its dependent institutions will resolve these problems completely within as brief a period of time as is possible.

By 1990 the acreage under irrigation will amount to 63 percent of the total acreage, compared with 56 percent during the previous 5-year period. For this purpose, 980 million leks will be invested during the 5-year period, or 30 percent more than during the previous one, building and commissioning at various stages numerous irrigation projects, some of which are of considerable size. As a result of the completion of the Banje reservoir, whose utilization will begin already in 1988, the irrigation of 60,000 hectares of land in the districts of Elbasan, Lushnje, Durres, Berat, and Fier will be improved, and a further 30,000 hectares will be irrigated for the first time at a later stage. Other reservoirs of considerable capacity will be built, like the one in Metallaj, Durres District, which will serve to irrigate an additional 600 hectares and improve irrigation on 5,800 hectares; the reservoir at Panahor, in Fier District, with an irrigation capacity of 4,200 hectares; the Buville reservoir in the districts of Tirana and Kruje, with an irrigation capacity of 4,100 hectares; the Janjar reservoir in Sarande District, which will irrigate an additional 2,500 hectares and improve irrigation on 3,000 hectares; in the upper Shkoder area 3,400 hectares will be irrigated for the first time and the irrigation of an additional 7,400 hectares will be improved, and an area of 2,000 hectares will come under irrigation in the Mali i Thate zone in Pogradec District. All these projects taken together will result in tangible improvements in raising irrigation capacities and will secure adequate quantities of water for crops in all districts of the country.

Benefiting from the positive experience gained during the seventh 5-year period in accelerating work on irrigation projects, the method of actions will continue to be the main form of work of the party and state organs at the center and at the base of speed up construction schedules on these important projects.

Implementing the orientations of the AWP Central Committee, a number of complex measures will also be adopted to develop cooperatives in the hilly and mountainous areas, particularly in the northeastern zone of the country, as well as for the economic and organizational consolidation of agricultural cooperatives.

The considerable tasks posed for the development of the agricultural and livestock sector during the 5-year period will be preceded and supported by a number of studies and generalizations, and by the widespread introduction of the achievements of contemporary science in production. The scientific institutions, cadres, and specialists have a special role in working out and applying advanced technologies to increase soil fertility, the efficiency of chemical and organic fertilizers, and the introduction of better high-yield seeds and to increase the productivity of livestock, to better harmonize all agro-technical and veterinary measures, to raise the level of mechanization in agriculture, and so forth.

3. Capital Investments and construction constitute one of the major factors that will better support the country's entire socioeconomic development. The mobilization of all material, financial, and foreign currency resources will make it possible for the volume of investments during the eighth 5-year period to reach the sum of 24.45 billion leks. About 83 percent of this sum will be used in the sphere of material production, concentrating investments primarily for the development of the heavy industry, the light and food industry, and agriculture. Perceptible improvements will also take place in the structure of investments, giving priority to machinery and productive equipment.

The implementation of this great investment program requires the adoption of comprehensive ideopolitical, economic, technical, and organizational measures in order to resolve on time problems that may arise during the stage of the study, design, and commissioning of projects. Before the investment plans are drafted the investors and design institutes have important tasks in preparing forecasts and studies concerning the long-term development of the various branches of the economy, raising the quality of designs, in correctly setting out priorities for the construction of projects, and in finding more efficient solutions in accordance with our conditions and possibilities.

The fulfillment of objectives in the field of investment and the acceleration of construction schedules confronts the construction sector organs at the center and at the base with the task of better concentrating the construction and installation work, using the method of mass actions more widely, raising the degree of mechanization and labor productivity, and making use of the numerous reserves to reduce costs in the construction sector.

The increased effectiveness of investments requires the intensification of collaboration and a better coordination of tasks between the investing departments, the Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Industry and Mines, and the Ministry of Foreign Trade in order to secure on time the necessary machinery produced in the country or imported from abroad and to guarantee the commissioning of projects within the set schedules.

4. The structure of transportation will be further extended and improved during the eighth 5-year period to better respond to the demands of the country's socioeconomic development. Compared with 1985, the overall volume of commodity transportation in 1990 will increase 28-30 percent, at an average annual rate of 5.4 percent. Priority will be given to railroad transportation, which will grow 49 percent. This will be secured through the intensification of transportation on existing lines, as well as the completion of the new Milot-Rreshen-Klos railroad and of some branchlines. Measures will also be adopted to raise the level of organization and management, particularly in railroad transportation, to introduce advanced technologies, to double the volume of loading and unloading at railroad stations, and so forth.

Maritime and coastal transportation will more than double during the current 5-year period. In order to achieve this task, measures will be adopted to raise the degree of mechanization at the ports, to introduce new forms for the massive packaging of

commodities, and to perfect coordination between the transportation and production sectors. Particular care will also be given to the consolidation of inland transportation by further increasing the number of cablecars and a better utilization of existing transportation capacities.

All this requires that the transportation sector organs at the center and at the base should adopt measures to raise the state of readiness and the coefficient of the utilization of transportation stocks through the introduction of new repair technologies. The improved utilization of vehicles will result from a more extensive use of trailers, the doubling of work on two shifts, and through measures intended to avoid duplications and parallel movements of stocks.

The postal and telecommunications sector will be further developed during the 5-year period, with particular stress on improving services and raising the degree of readiness, and utilization of existing capacities. The technical base will be consolidated with new systems, moving on gradually to the establishment of automatic exchanges for interurban communications. Within districts, communications between the villages will also be improved.

5. The prospects opened up by the 5-year period create the conditions and possibilities to increase the volume of foreign trade. Our economy will develop on the basis of an active foreign currency balance, in which increased exports will have priority over imports. Exports will increase at an average rate of 7.8 percent during the 5-year period and improvements will be made in its structure, energy, chromites, and tobacco now occupying first place. Increased exports require primarily the fulfillment of production plans, the improvement of the quality of commodities, and the reduction of costs on the part of enterprises producing export commodities, as well as finding new ways and possibilities of increasing these commodities.

The foreign currency balance, Comrade Ramiz Alia stated in his report "...becomes increasingly more active through increased exports and the relative reduction in imports, but also by lessening consumption of commodities that can be exported and replacing currently imported commodities with others produced domestically. This constitutes a broad front of work for all the cadres, specialists, and working people in our country, and requires that, in addition to the efforts to increase export commodities, efforts must also be made to replace imported commodities with domestically produced ones and to further tighten the regimen of thrift in the utilization of imported raw and other materials. Mistaken tendencies and attitudes of seeking imported commodities, instead of securing these goods domestically by stimulating creative thinking and activity, studies, and experiments on the part of production enterprises as well as the foreign trade enterprises to secure such goods from domestic sources -- such tendencies must be persistently opposed.

In order to raise the efficiency of foreign trade, the planning, financial, and banking organs should also play a more qualified role in increasing export revenues, reducing imports, tightening control over the use of foreign currency, following up the movement of prices and market circumstances, and so forth.

6. Financial resources will increase rapidly during the eighth 5-year period on the basis of the development of the economy and its increased efficiency and viability. In 1990, compared with 1985, the overall financial revenues of the state will have increased at an average annual rate of 6.8 percent. The achievement of this objective requires that every cell of the economy should fulfill the planned tasks on all fronts, in all quantitative and qualitative indexes, and at the lowest possible cost.

Particular attention must be paid to reducing production costs. This will account for 61 percent of the increase in the net revenues of enterprises. The reduction of material costs accounts for the larger proportion of the cost reduction plan. If we expanded 60 leks worth of materials for every 100 leks of social products in 1985, this figure will drop to 58.8 leks in 1990. The utilization norms of fuels, steels, and sheet steel alone are expected to be reduced by 5-10 percent, compared with the previous 5-year period, which requires a comprehensive effort on the part of the state and economic organs to establish and implement scientific norms for the utilization of materials as a base for the implementation of the cost reduction plan.

The level of management must be raised to a higher degree and the problems related to better coordination of the financial and material aspects of production must find a more qualified solution, so that every link of the economy should be viable, cover expenditure with revenues, and contribute to the increase of financial resources. Serious measures will be adopted to reduce and eliminate loss-making enterprises, activities, and products, particularly in the case of agricultural enterprises, and place them fully in a vanguard role for the fulfillment of planned tasks in agriculture.

Financial problems will be the object of constant scrutiny not only on the part of the planning, financial, and banking organs, but also by all cadres, specialists, and the working people, to stimulate their creative thinking in raising revenues and in further reducing expenditure in terms of leks or foreign currency.

7. The maintenance and raising of the material well-being and cultural standards of the masses will continue to remain at the center of the party's attention during the current 5-year period. The real per capita income of the population in 1990, compared with 1985, will rise 5.8 percent in the cities and 12.7 percent in the countryside. This will make it possible to progress more rapidly toward the narrowing of differences between the cities and the countryside. The increase in the real per capita income of the population will be achieved mainly through the employment of the larger active population, the increase in average wages in the cities, and the increase in the average earnings per man in the countryside, the increase in the social consumption fund, and the stability of retail prices. The attainment of these objectives depends on the overall fulfillment of planned tasks in all their quantitative and qualitative indexes. The effort to fulfill the plan must therefore be conceived and carried out as a struggle to maintain and increase the well-being of the people, which is also the fundamental economic law of our socialist society.

Compared with 1985, retail trade in 1990 in the state sector and in the agricultural cooperatives will increase by 25 percent. On the basis of the increased quantity of commodities and purchasing power of the population, the following increases in the per capita consumption of major food and industrial articles are expected: 50 percent more meat, 51 percent more milk, 58 percent more eggs, 32 percent more vegetables, 168 percent more potatoes, 62 percent more beans, 55 percent more fruit, citrus fruit, and grapes; 29 percent more knitwear, 32 percent more footwear, and so forth. In addition to the tangible increase in the supply of livestock products during this 5-year period, particular attention will be paid to the marketing of small items to better meet the needs of the population. The enterprises, the Ministry of the Light and Food Industry, as well as other enterprises and branches of the economy, are confronted with the task of transforming the technological waste of the raw materials they use into consumer goods of general use. This is a constant and important party directive whose implementation requires serious understanding and appreciation on the part of the leading cadres of the party and state organs in the districts, of the cadres in the economic organs, and all communists and working people, to utilize all the reserves and possibilities that have been and are being created by our economy in order to provide the people with as many mass consumer goods as is possible and which are in

demand. Scientific, innovative, technical, and technological thinking will be stimulated in all ways to ensure the implementation of this directive.

The internal trade organs are to make much greater and systematic efforts to acquaint themselves with the demands of the population for commodities and services and should, on this basis, plan and follow up the distribution of commodities and their territorial redistribution. They should influence production more in order to direct and stimulate it in accordance with the consumer requirements, carefully check the state of market supplies with regard to both quantity and structure, raise the cultural level in trade, and combat negative and alien signs in respect of the protection and administration of assets, and so forth. Particular attention should be paid to improving the standard of service in the cooperatives and to obtaining fruit and vegetables from the agricultural cooperatives. Radical measures are to be adopted in public catering in particular in order to raise the standard of service, culture, hygiene, and cleanliness, to locate it closer to production and residential centers, and to increase the amount of semi-prepared food products for consumption by families. The planned increase in food products, vegetables, and fruit is to be accompanied by the extension of their preservation in appropriate storage facilities, so that they may be used in accordance with market demand throughout the year.

The repair and communal services sector will increase its work for the population by 43-45 percent in 1990, compared with 1985. Particular attention will be paid to communal services, particularly in the countryside, which will be doubled. In support of the national action to provide abundant potable water to all villages and dwelling centers, the construction of aqueducts to supply 1,200 villages envisaged by 1990. In addition, existing aqueducts will be improved and extended. For this purpose, and for connecting villages to the road network, 460 million leks will be used, as well as 25,000 tons of pipes, and the other material base as necessary.

Housing conditions will also be improved. During the 5-year period, 85,000 apartments and dwelling houses will be built. Numerous measures will also be implemented by the communal economy organs to maintain the stock of state housing, improve hygiene, maintain parks and create cultured environments in the cities and other inhabited centers.

The effort to raise the quality of the scientific training of pupils and students, improve practical training, raise the productivity of the teaching process, and strengthen links between school and life, will also be deepened during the 5-year plan. Measures will be adopted to promote scientific and pedagogical thinking and teaching methods, and to improve the level of training and qualification of teachers. Day-release secondary education will be made more available to the masses and by 1990 the proportion of those leaving the 8-year schools and entering secondary education will reach 71 percent. Nearly 15 percent more students will be enrolled in the higher education system in conjunction with work, compared with the seventh 5-year period, and about 21,000 cadres will graduate from the higher schools. The full-time and part-time qualification of working people will continue in order to meet the growing needs of the economy and culture.

Our socialist culture will experience further quantitative and qualitative development. The ideopolitical, scientific, and cultural standards of the broad working masses will be further raised during the 5-year period, particularly in the countryside. Literature and the arts will be better placed in the service of the people, creating distinguished works of socialist realism, which will truthfully reflect the great transformations and essential problems of our society.

The further extension and qualitative elevation of the physical culture and sports movement will be aimed at, better utilizing natural conditions for the development of the activity of young people to temper themselves. Care will be taken to raise

the quality of sports performances more rapidly, applying more advanced norms and new methods in training sportsmen.

Considerable measures will be adopted during the 5-year period to further develop the health service. The quality of medical services will be improved, particularly in the countryside, better meeting the need for preventive and curative measures. Infant mortality will be further reduced, the network of specialized medical institutions will be extended, and their material and technical base will be reinforced. Pharmaceutical products will increase by 57 percent. Further measures will be adopted to improve hygiene conditions and to protect the environment against pollution.

8. Rapid development of production forces will be accompanied by perfecting the socialist production relations in order to raise their active role and influence in the country's overall socioeconomic development. Important measures will be implemented to reinforce socialist and cooperativist property through the consolidation of its material and technical base, its efficient utilization, and its improved administration.

Consolidating the socialist attitude of the working people toward social assets through better educational and persuasive work, as well as through the reinforcement of state control in every cell of the economy, will be the object of particular attention.

Perfecting relations of distribution, particularly of wages (*produkti per vete*) in accordance with the orientations and basic principles of the party's economic policy will be an important field of activity. The remuneration of work will be perfected and will be better related to the quantity, quality, and cost of production. Forms of remuneration stimulating increased production will be used more extensively in the more important sectors and branches of the economy, as well as to secure stable manpower in remote places of work and in those districts where there is a manpower shortage. While giving priority to moral stimuli, the material ones will not be neglected. Their harmonized use is to be accompanied by reinforced control on the part of society of the volume of work, remuneration, and consumption.

Exchange relations will be further perfected and the economic links between the cities and the countryside will be reinforced. New and more suitable forms for the direct procurement of agricultural and livestock produce will be used. Economic levers will be used more efficiently in the state's relations with agricultural cooperatives, aiming at a more correct redistribution of incomes from the lowlands to the hilly and mountainous cooperatives, and in order to better regulate the level of viability of various crops.

Another important field pertaining to the perfecting of socialist production relations will be the improvement of the scientific level in the planned management of the economy. The improvements in this field will seek to further stimulate the initiative and creative thinking of the working people in order to increase production and raise its efficiency on the basis of a better harmonization of economic interests, a more rational use of the material and technical base, and so forth. Particular solicitude will be shown to extending the spheres of authority at the base, particularly in the agricultural cooperatives, in the field of planning in accordance with the principles of democratic centralism. Measures will also be adopted to better harmonize and coordinate the planning and management of the various branches of the economy with planning and management on a territorial district basis. In addition, the balancing method of planning will be further extended to central departments, districts, and particular enterprises.

III Some principal guidelines on which the attention of organs of the party, the state, and the economy should concentrate, to fulfill the Eighth 5-Year Plan. [subhead]

The major socioeconomic tasks included in the Eighth 5-Year Plan constitute the embodiment of the party line and policy on the road of the construction of socialist society. Their successful realization demands major solutions, which will serve the present and future development of the economy and of culture, demands a method and style of management and direction to correspond to the revolutionary impetus of the masses, and to encourage and support their creative thinking and initiative, to mobilize and set in motion all the human, material, financial, monetary, scientific and technical possibilities which our social order possesses and continually creates.

1. The method of managing and directing our economy according to the principles of democratic centralism has fully demonstrated their correctness, their sound Marxist-Leninist content, and their efficiency, in successfully meeting the test of time. At their foundation lies the active participation of the masses in the administration of the economy, in solving the problems which its uninterrupted development poses, and in fulfilling the tasks of the plan. This active participation in the administration of the economy and in the whole social life of the country constitutes an essential condition for the maintenance and strengthening of the people's power in the struggle against signs of bureaucratism and liberalism, and in carrying the socialist revolution ever forward.

In performing the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan too, let us rely more on the revolutionary thinking and work of the masses. The organs of the people's power and their apparati, centrally and at the base, have the duty of encouraging and listening to the voices of cooperativists, cadres and specialists in production, and to the suggestions they make. Ties with the masses, as the party has always taught us, must too form the core of the method and style of the managerial and organizational work of organs of the party, the people's power and the economy. In all their activity, lively work with people, workers, cooperativists, cadres and specialists must be fundamental, since these are the people who bring to reality the tasks of the plan.

The problems and difficulties which can arise in the process of implementing the plan in this or that branch or sector of the economy cannot be solved merely by commands or administrative measures, nor by containing them within the state administrative apparati, but by turning in the first place to the working people. Let us vigorously combat signs of bureaucratism in the working methods of some cadres and managers in the state and the economy, who think of and implement ties with the base and the masses only as contacts with apparati and specialists. Such methods do not allow you to see the real state of things, or to find the proper answers to problems arising during the implementation of the plan, or to mobilize people and put them in action to fulfill planned tasks.

The readiness of the masses to accomplish the tasks set them by the party has always been high, but today we are witnessing a fresh outburst of their revolutionary impetus, which finds expression in the many and constant initiatives, pledges and mass actions which working people in town and country have undertaken to fulfill and exceed the goals of the plan in every field of productive and social activity. It is the duty of the organs of the party, state and economy to keep ablaze and to lift higher this revolutionary spirit among the working people, by taking the necessary economic, organizational and technical measures, so that their creative thinking is further developed, and the initiatives they undertake are crowned with success. In this way, moral and material support and encouragement should be given to the inventions and rationalizing ideas of the masses, as a powerful movement for technical and technological progress, and to increase production and efficiency. Postponing them or leaving them half-completed has undesirable consequences for the development of the economy

and culture, and, what is even more harmful, dampens the revolutionary spirit and impetus of the masses. Only by persistent struggle, with revolutionary creativity and spirit, can tasks be fulfilled and the difficulties of the imperialist-revisionist encirclement be overcome.

In fulfilling the tasks of the plan, let us rely more on advanced experience and use more widely the method of mass actions. In the struggle to achieve the Seventh 5-Year Plan rich experience was gained in all fields of the economy and social activity. From this experience we must all learn how to cope with difficulties and fulfill tasks, and how to solve with initiative and through our own resources the problems that emerge, as well as how to discover and use the many untapped reserves which exist in every enterprise, agricultural cooperative, district and branch of the economy. We must publicize and spread all those many examples of saving and rationalization of resources both of materials and working hours which were noticed particularly clearly in overcoming the difficulties created for us in the last two years by the prolonged drought, and the shortage of energy and of some imported raw materials. Let us publicize and spread the advanced experience in shortening schedules in constructing and inaugurating economic and sociocultural projects, in achieving high yields in agriculture and stock-raising, and so forth. Let us include in the plan and program all the advanced experience of the working class, the cooperative peasantry, and of specialists and management cadres, their organization, skills and technology, and take all the necessary organizational and technical-administrative measures to put these things in action.

New and rich experience has been gained in recent years in the organization of mass actions. The working masses have raised their spirit of readiness and their militant offensive zeal to an even higher pitch. There are always problems which can be solved through mass actions, but this method should be employed especially in cutting the schedules for construction projects, increasing the area of irrigated land, speeding the movement of goods, harvesting, storing and delivering agricultural products in as short a time as possible. Mass actions can also be used to review and define technical norms in the use of raw materials, fuel, electrical energy, labor, and so forth.

The widest possible use of mass actions is also a useful means to further revolutionize the working methods and styles of the apparatus, and to combat more strongly signs of bureaucratism and technocratism, which are opposed to the revolutionary zeal of the masses. They should not be used to conceal failures in labor management and organization, or backlogs and irregularities created during the implementation of the plan. It is a question of making the mass action an integral part of the management and method of work in the economy and in every sector of social activity.

It is a fact that all the material and human factors which our socioeconomic order has created, and the additional management structures of the state and the economy, cannot act with the necessary efficiency in the fulfillment of the plan and the smooth running of every project, if they are not subjected to all-round and energetic controls both centrally and at the base, by specialized organs and directly by the working masses themselves. Only such forms of control can stimulate the working people to correct their shortcomings and fulfill their tasks.

The main function of controls should be the enactment of measures to eliminate the spot shortcomings uncovered by the work of the organs of the state and the economy, enterprises and agricultural cooperatives, and all sociocultural and scientific institutions and so forth. So let us strongly combat a merely descriptive spirit in control work, which records and gives evidence of problems, but gives no help in solving them or improving the situation.

The party demands a radical and true turnabout in the field of control. As Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed in his report, we are faced with the task of tightening controls everywhere and in everything, and internal controls especially should be tightened in enterprises, cooperatives, districts and ministries. There is still backwardness in this field. Sometimes controls are confined to financial auditing. All this has meant that the effectiveness of the control of planned task fulfillments, in quantity, quality and variety, in delivery according to contracts, and measured by all other economic and financial indicators, is still low. This imposed upon us the need, in implementing the decisions of the AWP Central Committee 14th plenum, to take measures to improve the work of internal controls in every link of economic management, from the levels of brigade, sector, workgang, enterprise, and agricultural cooperative, to ministry level, concentrating these controls upon the systematic pursuit of the fulfillment of the tasks of the plan.

The increasingly active and preventative role of all forms of control requires greater and more systematic information, more frequent, regular and punctual communication, the more precise and fuller recording of data, permitting swift and scientific analyses of economic phenomena. In this connection, financial, banking, statistical, information and plan organs have particular duties. They must speed up the gathering and processing of data, and especially their publication, applying them to economic problems, and taking the necessary measures to prevent every undesirable tendency at an early stage. Here too, the role and influence of information exchange must be increased; a special institute has been created for this, equipped with up to date technology and equipment, from which it is expected that much will be done to modernize and accelerate the exchange of economic, technical and scientific information.

All the measures which have been and will be taken, and all the work that is being done to tighten controls, depend also to a large extent upon the efficiency of the work of management cadres and specialists in the state and economic administration. They must fight persistently against every sign of bureaucratism and liberalism in their work, against routine and pointless work, and they should increase further their sense of individual and joint responsibility, and also demand evidence that tasks have been fulfilled. At the present stage of development of our economy, management is simultaneously a profession and a science. So it requires knowledge, culture, technical and professional accomplishments and organizing ability. Management cadres and specialists, centrally and at the base, must work constantly to raise their ideological and scientific level with knowledge acquired from theory and practice.

2. The present and future stage of the development of our economy presents us with the very important task of increasing its efficiency in all its branches. Increasing production efficiency has been the constant goal of the party's economic policy, because all the tasks of the socioeconomic development of the country anticipated in the Eighth 5-Year Plan, will be fulfilled relying totally upon domestic material, financial, and monetary resources.

As the experience of many years has shown, the steady realization of the plan according to all its quantity, quality, technical, economic and financial targets remains a decisive factor in achieving the level of efficiency demanded. One-sidedness, irregularity, and an over-general approach in fulfilling the plan's tasks not only influence failures to meet the real needs of the people, the economy and defense, but also influence failures to achieve set tasks in increasing labor productivity, reducing costs and increasing the accumulation fund, without which there can be neither increased efficiency nor viability in the economy. From shortfalls in plan fulfillments in the construction industry alone in 1985, production and construction costs rose by over 140 million leks, thus reducing the net income planned for this branch.

As the party and Comrade Enver continually instructed us, to increase production one must have one's pencil in one's hand at all times, calculating well, so that every expense and investment in production, construction and services can be justified by reduced expenditure for the same product, so that increased production and national income is assured through an increase in the value of material, energy and financial resources, and through labor productivity. In pursuing this guideline, it is envisaged that in the eighth 5-year period the rate of increase of the social product and of national income will be higher than the rate of increase of the primary resources of energy that are consumed in the country. This will make it possible that in the year 1990, in comparison with 1985, 4 percent less primary energy resources will be consumed for every unit of the social product.

Increased efficiency is real when it is accompanied by an increase in financial and currency resources, and by increased viability in the economy as a whole and in every subdivision. To attain this goal, work must be done to instill deeply in all the working people and to apply consistently the permanent policy of the party, that we consume only as much as we produce, spend only what lies within our income, and import only so much as is permitted by our income from exports, so that the social consumption increases at a faster rate than personal consumption. These principles of broad socialist production are maintained when production rises and costs are reduced. So the party orders that increased productivity and economic benefit should not be achieved through cutting back on those products which at present are produced with low profitability [rentabilitet] or accompanied by losses, but, in the first place, by increasing labor productivity and exploiting productive capacities, employing new technologies and avoiding excessive expenditure, etc.

The greatest reserve and the principal support for increasing efficiency in the eighth 5-year period will be the constant reduction, per production unit, of the use of materials and fuel, which still accounts for the overwhelming bulk of expenditure in the sphere of material production. A saving of even 1 percent in the use of materials in the creation of the social product in each of the years of the 5-year period would provide an additional source of funds for accumulation, equal to the investments necessary for a new hydro-electric power station like that at Koman. At our present rate of progress, and with the experience gathered from all branches of the economy, there are opportunities of making major savings in this field. To this end, work is necessary everywhere to strictly apply the norms for the use of raw materials, energy, etc., and for their improvement, placing them on sounder technical and scientific bases, and also replacing goods and raw materials which are imported or in short supply with cheaper domestic materials.

Savings and the rational use of time remains an acute problem in increasing efficiency demanding particular attention, and which primarily involves better labor productivity, the punctual construction and inauguration of projects, the application of advanced experience in the management and organization of labor and production, etc. By simply eliminating working hours lost through absences from work without cause in industry in 1 year, the general production in this branch could be increased by 75 million leks, while reducing by 50 percent the number of workers who do not fulfill their norms would increase industrial production by 140 million leks a year. More care must be taken to make better use of working hours, to the qualitative improvement of norms, and to the standardization at industry level of the same norm for the same process and operation, calculated on the basis of advanced experience. In attaining improved labor productivity, measures will also be taken to increase the degree of mechanization and to refine production technology, especially in those work processes which are decisive, and offer the prospect of the greatest and fastest improvements in this direction.

Another important field with great opportunities for increasing efficiency is the more profitable use of that part of the socialist accumulation fund which is used for basic construction and investment. Here design institutes are important; they should use contemporary methods and find solutions appropriate to our circumstances, starting from the study and design phase of building, construction and technological projects, and ensuring savings and visible cost reductions in projects which will be built from scratch, or in existing plants which are to be modernized and expanded.

Everybody must understand that the savings regimen must be tightened, and this must be understood not only as a matter of consciousness, but as a matter affecting actual work organization in both the productive and non productive spheres, and especially in those branches and sectors of the economy where there are greatest opportunities for saving, and improving quality, and in the cases of products destined for export or obtained through imports etc.

In the struggle for the fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan rich experience has been gained in increasing production and raising its efficiency. The initiative of Tirana District in giving 85 million leks income above this year's plan to the state budget, also embraced by every other district of the country, represents concrete experience which must be further deepened to increase efficiency and add to the sources for socialist accumulation.

Economic thinking must speak out more on problems of increasing efficiency, and should be ever more intimately involved in various technical and technological projects and studies, always militant and in the van, closely and actively watching economic processes, phenomena and tendencies, producing analyses and recommending the most effective solutions to problems of how to exploit all the reserves of our economy for the dynamic increase of production. It is well known, for instance, that balanced plant nutrition is an important factor in increasing soil fertility and agricultural and dairy production. A major reserve in this sphere, not yet exploited as it should be, is organic fertilizer, and especially cattle dung, which if used on a national scale would be equivalent to 35,000 tons of chemical fertilizer. Its use could ensure an increase in agricultural production equivalent to 70 to 80,000 tons of cereal or 700 to 800,000 tons of forage crops. For these reasons a national mass action will be undertaken in 1987 to build facilities for the collection of solid and liquid organic fertilizers, and for the production of the necessary equipment to permit other useful waste to be used more efficiently in improving balanced plant nutrition.

The role of economic thinking must also be tangible particularly in the most effective use of the formidable material-technical base which has been created during the years of socialist construction. It should particularly study those branches of the economy where society has made large investments and rightly demands that these investments should achieve a higher effectivity, as in oil, the mining industry, iron and steel, agriculture, transport, etc. Not only economists and financial experts, but all party specialists and management cadres in the state and the economy should become promoters and implementers of economic thinking.

The organs of the plan, finance and banking also have important duties in increasing efficiency. They are called upon to make more studies and analyses on present and future developments of extended socialist production. They should also further increase their influence in the planning field, and in the implementation and control of the tasks of the plan in both production and distribution, through the help of the lek, to block any tendencies toward the usurpation and maladministration of property, and the creation of purchasing power unaccompanied by increased labor productivity and production etc.

3. Science should shoulder the burden which belongs to it in developing the economy and culture. In the last 5-year period many difficult problems were set in front of scientific workers, researchers and planners, which our specialists successfully solved. Nevertheless, with a more rational use of the human and material potential at the disposal of our science, greater successes could have been achieved, especially in quality and efficiency.

The development of science and technology in the Eighth 5-Year Plan should be more closely tied to and should serve better the fulfillment of the plan's tasks in the field of the economy and culture. The subjects of scientific study and the commitment of resources to science should be more closely allied to the solution of problems of an applied character, to increasing production and completing studies and designs for new facilities with advanced technology, as well as the speedy improvement of existing technology.

Complex interdisciplinary and up to date prognostic technical-economic studies should occupy a more important place. Alongside this, scientific experiments to find the most effective ways of increasing agricultural crop yields, particularly of vegetables, and forage and industrial crops, of introducing new technologies into industry and building, and the introduction of contemporary design methods, should be more widespread and deeper.

Let the social sciences reflect fully and deeply the history and culture of the people, spread the experience of the revolution and socialist construction, and devote greater attention to topical and future problems of the development of the nation.

Study and planning institutes in the administration, the Academy of Sciences and the colleges, should devise and constantly refine ways to ensure the closest links with production, so that the results of their study and research can become the property of the production sector as soon as possible. The good example of the Corn and Rice Institute and some others, who have closely tied their research and academic studies to production and to the most important problems of the development of the economy and culture, should become a method of work for all scientific workers. Institutes should increase their supervisory role in all studies being carried out at the base, to attract more specialists in production and bring more innovative thinking into their scientific work. They should coordinate and integrate better all the scientific resources of the nation to solve the major problems which economic development faces, especially in the oil industry, the mineral extraction industry, the iron and steel industry, animal husbandry, and so forth.

In the field of scientific research and study, the Academy of Sciences, the "Enver Hoxha" University of Tirana, and other colleges, have particular duties.

State and economic organs should increase their care for the better management and supervision of scientific activity at all levels, from the planning stage to the completion of studies within as short a time as possible, and down to putting the results of their work into action. The Committee for Science and Technology should organize and coordinate better the scientific work being carried out in the country, and should follow, control, and influence it toward a more effective use of the scientific potential of the nation in fulfilling the tasks of the eighth 5-year period and those opening further prospects.

These are the main tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan for the socioeconomic development of the nation between 1986 and 1990. Their successful fulfillment will be another great victory for our party and people on the road of the total construction of socialism and the reinforcement of the independence and sovereignty of the nation.

The party and the people are proud of the magnificent goals they have set themselves in the eighth 5-year period, which open new prospects for the development of our economy at a fast pace, for the further assured increase in the material prosperity and cultural level of the working masses and the strengthening of the defense capability of the fatherland, relying entirely upon our own resources.

When we set forth these tasks, we do not for a moment forget that we will be performing them under the conditions of a complicated international situation, when the world is full of tensions and conflicts, when the dangers for the freedom and independence of the peoples and for peace and international security have increased. The international situation has become even more serious because of the economic crisis which has continued for some years and which has exacerbated all the contradictions of the imperialist system, and made the danger of war even more threatening.

The AWP and Comrade Enver long ago foretold the dangerous consequences of the aggressive policy of the two superpowers, American imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, which have kindled and fanned the flames of tension in all the four corners of the world, in Europe and the Middle East, in Central America, in Afghanistan and Southeast Asia, in South Africa, and so on. We have always condemned their policy of violence and aggression and have always strongly supported the just struggle of the peoples for freedom, independence and national sovereignty.

The bargaining of the two superpowers at their high-level conferences, meetings and discussions is not an expression of any desire or will to provide an answer to the acute problems of the world, nor of concern for peace and international security. Life has shown that the superpowers merely think of and work for their own imperialist interests. The arms race goes on, more feverishly and savagely than ever, and the dangers for peace and general security increase.

Today it is difficult to find an area or region in the world where the consequences of the aggressive hegemonistic policy of the two superpowers are not felt. Europe is an example, where their political-military blocs, NATO and the Warsaw Pact, are situated in confrontation with each other. The Mediterranean has become one of the most sensitive regions for the rivalry of the two superpowers. Time has been the best witness to the justice of the view of the party and our government that the permanent presence and activity of the military fleets of the two superpowers in the Mediterranean entail major dangers to the security of the peoples in this basin. This was clearly seen this year too in the escalation of acts of aggression on the part of the U.S.A. against Libya. The Mediterranean belongs to the Mediterranean peoples, and so the fleets of the superpowers have no place here.

The present state of insecurity in the Mediterranean cannot be seen in isolation from the situation in the Middle East, where the Arab peoples have for decades been in conflict with imperialist-Zionist aggression, while a policy of actual genocide is being carried out against the martyred Palestinian people. The Albanian people, the AWP and the Albanian Government, as sincere friends of the Arab peoples, have supported and will always strongly support the just struggle of the Palestinian people and the other fraternal Arab peoples for the liberation of their occupied territories and the defense of their sovereign interests against Zionist attacks and the intrigues of the United States of America and the Soviet Union.

In the Balkan peninsula too, there has been an intensification of the interventions and intrigues of the two superpowers and other imperialist powers. The title of "powder keg" or the term "Balkanization" were not created for this region by the peoples of the Balkans, but by the imperialist powers, who have never abandoned their policy of turning this region into an area of conflict, with the aim of keeping the zone under their control. Today certain circles still strive to keep alive the

quarrels of the past in the Balkans, with the aim of preventing cooperation and friendship between the peoples of the region. But we believe that the Balkan peoples have learned a lesson, and will never permit a repetition of the bitterness of the past. As far as we are concerned, the Albanian Government will as always consistently pursue a policy of good neighborliness and will struggle for the strengthening of peace and stability in this region, and will not abate its efforts for the development and expansion of relations between our country and neighboring countries, which it sees as a matter of priority.

Socialist Albania is in favor of good relations with all peace-loving countries in the world, on the basis of equality, mutual respect, noninterference in internal affairs, and exchanges to the benefit of both sides.

The explosive and complicated international situation and the bourgeois-revisionist encirclement which as always continues to exert a constant pressure in creating various difficulties for us, make it necessary for us to constantly maintain a high level of revolutionary vigilance, to reinforce the defense of the nation, and to be ready to confront any danger, from wherever it may come. We must at all costs fulfill our tasks in every sector, continually forge party-people unity, and advance on all fronts. In this way socialist Albania will always stand firm and impregnable and will achieve fresh successes and victories.

Comrade delegates, the achievements hitherto in the fulfillment of the planned tasks of this year, which is the first of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, and of the pledges made at the ninth party congress and the 45th anniversary of the foundation of the party, bear witness to the enthusiasm and optimism these goals have aroused among the working masses, and their lofty readiness to realize these goals successfully, as ever.

The working masses of town and countryside, included in the revolutionary movement of "Standard-Bearers in the Implementation of the Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha", with indescribable enthusiasm, mobilization and a lofty militant spirit, are accomplishing the tasks of the plan for the first year of the eighth 5-year period with notable achievements.

In general the production plan has been fulfilled in industry and in other similarly important sectors, such as ferrous metal production, mineral extraction, and the electricity, chemical, engineering, wood and paper industries; in many sectors of the light and food industry it has been exceeded. The finest results in recent years have been achieved in agriculture. For the first time in recent years since the liberation the corn production plan has been surpassed; in many districts lowland areas have attained a yield of 65 quintals per hectare, and in many cooperatives and in certain sectors it has reached 100-140 quintals per hectare. The bean, cotton, and soya plans have been fulfilled and exceeded. This year higher production will be achieved in vegetables, potatoes, tobacco, rice, etc., in comparison with 1985. The districts of Gjirokaster, Elbasan, Vlore, Tirana, Fier, Berat, Permet, Kukes, Lushnje, Shkoder, Durres, Korce, etc. have been outstanding for the fulfillment of plan tasks in agriculture, on all fronts.

Work is going on in mass actions to complete much productive plant and many socio-cultural facilities before schedule. Our heroic young people, with military labor, finished the Milot-Rubik railroad before time, and are working at a brisk pace to finish the line as far as Rreshen by the end of the year, a stage of completion anticipated for 1988. By increasing planned tasks, the area of land under irrigation was increased by 6,000 hectares, and 10,000 further hectares were improved.

The revolutionary initiatives of the masses have also extended to other sectors, to increase the efficiency of the economy, the attainment and overfulfillment of the general financial state revenues, and the strengthening of the savings program. In the van are the working people of Tirana District, who on the eve of the ninth congress gave 105 million extra leks of income to the state budget, and with them are the working people of Elbasan, Vlore, Durres, Berat, and so forth.

The party organs and organizations, the organs of the people's power and the economy, as always, should be at the head of the struggle to raise even higher this enthusiasm of the masses, their creative imagination and their spirit of mass actions, to successfully fulfill the great tasks set before us by the new 5-year plan. Let us mobilize ourselves and work tirelessly with all our strength and a militant spirit, with initiative and revolutionary zeal to uncover and exploit all the internal reserves which our socialist economy constantly creates! The party Central Committee has the complete conviction that the great goals set by this historic congress will be successfully attained. The guarantees for this lie in the consistent Marxist-Leninist line of our party, the immortal teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, which will always enlighten and inspire us in our inexorable march forward, in the lofty patriotism and wonderful alertness of our people, and the farsighted leadership of the party Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at its head.

Long live the AWP!

Glory to the brilliant revolutionary achievement of Comrade Enver Hoxha!

Long live the ninth party congress!

HEKURAN ISAI ADDRESSES AWP CONGRESS 6 NOV

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[Report on speech by Hekuran Isai, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of internal affairs, to the Ninth AWP congress in Tirana on 6 November: "Discussions of the Report by Comrade Ramiz Alia -- From the Speech of Comrade Hekuran Isai"]

[Text] Our party -- Comrade Hekuran Isai stated in his speech -- has always analyzed phenomena and its activity in a dialectical manner. Here again, at this magnificent congress, the report delivered by Comrade Ramiz Alia analyzes and opens up brilliant prospects to progress always triumphantly, always resolutely, and always in unity on the road of socialism.

The achievements of the organs of internal affairs are a component part of the achievement and of the great and heroic struggle waged by the party and the people in the construction of socialism and the country's defense.

The party's work and solicitude has resulted in that we currently have a sound situation in these organs. Concrete results have been attained in uncovering, preventing, and striking against the activities of the internal and external enemies. These organs are now equipped with the necessary contemporary equipment. The party has increased its care and control. The party's leadership role in the Internal Affairs organs, as everywhere else, has grown and has been reinforced.

Throughout its life -- Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed -- the party has consistently adhered to the principle of the class struggle and has waged it on all fronts at all stages of socialist construction. Its increased intensity both within and outside the country has been a characteristic of this struggle during this period. The aim of the enemy was to strike against us in two major directions: that of the political

power and that of socialist assets. This confirms the party's teachings that no matter what form it may take, the class struggle, in the final analysis, concerns political power.

In conditions of the powerful party-people unity that exists in our country, our enemies have found it difficult to work openly in order to harm our socialist country. This is why the hostile groups in our country have always had a plotting, conspiratorial nature.

The plotter Mehmet Shehu and his band were never able to take our party by surprise in order to transform Albania into a bourgeois democracy, as was envisaged in the political program drafted in accordance with the instructions of his masters. When he tried to implement this program following the orders of his masters, with the intention to destroy socialism, this international conspiracy was destroyed by the party. Confronted with the might of the party and the unity of the people, the enemies' attempted blow failed.

The balance of forces and victories in the class struggle is in our favor. Considering the educational force of our society, the party also considers differentiation to be a revolutionary method in the class struggle. We have been neither liberal nor sectarian in this differentiation, because according to the party's line both these tendencies constitute opportunism. The two amnesties that were proclaimed in recent years show our strength and it must be said that almost all those who have been pardoned have entered work and have embarked on the road of reeducation. Dozens of others who happened to have embarked on a mistaken road and whom the party has helped through its advice have become decent people.

The party's experience shows that the suppressive function of the state does not end with the liquidation of the exploiting classes and the consolidation of socialism. This is so not only because our enemies do not hail the successes that we achieve and try to sabotage them, but also because new enemies are born, people who degenerate in our midst as a result of pressure from vestiges of the past and from the bourgeois and revisionist pressure on them from outside.

Comrade Enver teaches us that "as an objective and inevitable phenomenon, the class struggle is waged not only between ourselves and our enemies, but also among the people..." The class struggle against vestiges of the past and against the decadent and degenerative influences of today's bourgeois and revisionist world constitutes the major front in our struggle. As far as our people are concerned, so long as these vestiges and influences do not gain the upper hand, they remain mere vestiges and influences, but when they do gain the upper hand and when people move on to carrying out antisocialist acts, then the contradiction becomes an antagonistic one.

Incidences of crime in our country lack any socioeconomic base and it has consequently declined increasingly. In our country there are no drug addicts, there is no organized crime. Nevertheless there are some cases of crime, particularly in the form of [illegal] acquisition of property, and no matter how few such cases there may be, they must be considered, because the party wants them to be as few as is possible, their harm to be as little as is possible, and the people affected as few as is possible.

When we strike with the force of the law, we resolve a contradiction between the individual and society. Our efforts have always been and will always be directed at saving all those who can be saved. In the case of our people we combat the sickness in order to save the person who is sick. In these cases, let us not forget that legal measures combat consequences, but do not eliminate the causes, which are always of a political and ideological nature, and with which we will be occupied for a long time still. It is important that we should combat vestiges directly through public opinion. Indifference leads to apoliticism. Apoliticism creates apathy, and political apathy is dangerous to the cause of the revolution.

Our enemies are trying to introduce influences, ideas, and concepts of a kind leading to the degeneration of people, particularly young people. The party is making a great effort with the people and the youth to combat this pressure. We have created the new man of the socialist society. Our youth is pure and is bound to the party and the ideals of socialism as flesh is to the bone. The ideological and political purity of our youth is in fact one of its characteristics. Having such a youth, the party always advises us that in the case of some wrongdoings or unworthy behavior by any member of the youth union, we should always deal with them carefully, patiently, and confidently. Let us create a suitable balance between work time and free time to be used for the entertainment and education of young people. Let us always bear in mind the peculiarities and demands of young people, because there are people who, when dealing with young people, forget that they, too, were once young. Our youth is mature, and while we had youngsters of 20 serving as commanders and commissars during the war, now that we have a much better educated youth, we can find even more young people to whom we can entrust even greater tasks.

One of our party's fundamental aims is to prevent any possibility of opening up the way to the creation of parasitic and privileged sections of the population, which could become carriers of bourgeois, liberal, and bureaucratic concepts. Neglect of this danger led to degeneration in the Soviet Union and other formerly socialist countries. Our party has adopted a number of measures to prevent this from happening in our country. One of the reasons why this will not happen here is that the party has trained an entire pleiad of cadres who are not prone to careerism, comfort-seeking, or driven by personal interests. Our cadres are driven in their fruitful work by a political understanding, a revolutionary spirit, a socialist patriotism, and an affection for the party and the people. However, differentiated work must also be done with cadres, as with the masses. This requires a stringent and constant struggle against manifestations of bureaucracy and liberalism.

As the party teaches us, the class struggle is indivisible from the efforts to fulfill economic plans and tasks, because it involves the consolidation of the economic base of socialism. We must not be one-sided about this. We must struggle simultaneously in two directions: for the complete fulfillment of plans and their indicators, as well as to protect the results of production, to protect socialist assets against carelessness, misuse, theft, and even sabotage.

To be vigilant does not mean only protecting socialist assets, but it means also preventing interruptions in technological processes and disregard for production standards. In this, too, we must not be one-sided.

Liberal attitudes can be observed with regard to the protection of assets. This has made it possible for wrongdoers to harm us. How can socialist assets be left unprotected? How is it possible to permit the movement of goods without accompanying documents? Since the ideopolitical level and consciousness are in the state they are, the party will continue to raise them. But where we do have weaknesses is in the struggle to adopt organizational measures in every sector so that nobody will even dare and nobody will even have the opportunity to lay their hands on our common property. In order not to be one-sided, the present level of consciousness must also be helped through organizational measures.

The political vigilance of the masses constitutes a great victory for our party. What is now required for a number of reasons is its further consolidation and a broader concept of vigilance. The enemies have their aims. They have found one single language against our party, against our state. They are trying to stick dozens of labels to our internal and external policies. They say that "Albania is being liberalized," that "Albania is turning to the West," and some others say "to the East."

But Socialist Albania has never been and never will be open to its enemies, in the same way that it has never been and will never be closed to its friends. Albania has been and will remain consistent on its own Marxist-Leninist road, on the road of Enver Hoxha, on the road led by the AWP Central Committee headed by Comrade Ramiz Alia.

KORBECI EXAMINES NEW PROSPECTS IN FOREIGN TRADE

AU171311 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 7 Nov 86 p 8

[Report of speech by Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade, to the Ninth AWP Congress in Tirana on 6 November: "Discussions at the Ninth Party Congress -- From the Speech of Comrade Shane Korbeci"]

[Text] One of the main ways in which our complex concept of relying on our own resources has been realized, said Comrade Shane Korbeci in his speech, has been the problem of the import-export balance, and the implementation of the principle of "without exports, no imports", since we can import no more than permitted by the income created from exports.

During the past 5-year period, the struggle to maintain the balance of exports with imports, in accordance with the real needs of the economy, has assumed particular importance. This was the first 5-year period in which imports were totally covered by exports, when foreign trade was expanded and developed with more countries and firms in the world although straitened and confronted with all those exacerbated conditions inflicted upon the world market by the economic crisis in capitalist countries. Even in these circumstances our foreign trade registered new achievements. In the seventh 5-year period, of 1981-85, in comparison with the sixth 5-year period, of 1976-80, exports increased by 29 percent, and imports by 23 percent. The export-import structure was also further improved, as well as the geographical distribution of the purchase and sale of goods. Today the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has trading relations with more than fifty countries of the world. All these facts and data bear clear witness to the correctness of the policy pursued by our party in the field of foreign trade.

At the same time we are also aware of those weaknesses, defects, and shortcomings which have arisen in our work in connection with the fulfillment of the tasks of the import-export plan, because they have created difficulties and obstacles in the normal pace of our planned economy. In drawing the necessary lessons from the experience of the past, during the eighth 5-year period the organs of foreign trade will concentrate their attention upon further improving their styles and methods of work, combating routine and hesitancy, familiarizing themselves better with the markets and prices and their critical junctures, and ensuring markets for the sale of all the goods which the economy places at our disposal.

It is also necessary for our producers to fulfill their tasks for export, in quantity, quality, and on time. Here it is not merely a question of those goods laid down in the state plan, for we believe that producers should pay more attention to and show more appreciation of other goods which the world market seeks, such as for instance, blister copper [skorjet e bakrit] and olivine, which can usefully be produced by our economy, and for which the preparations would require no investment. It has not been stated that the production of goods for export must inevitably and in every case be accompanied by investments in plant and machinery. They can also be produced in a simple and traditional way.

Movements of supply and demand and prices on the world market do not depend on us. But it is up to us to cope with them. Here we have only one option: to sell and buy more advantageously, and to increase the quantity and broaden the range of export goods.

Our export goods are subject to the harsh competition of the world market, to the laws of capitalism that operate on this market, and even to discriminatory pressure exerted against our country. This too is an objective situation that the trading organs, together with producers, can and must overcome, by producing goods of high quality at as low a cost as possible, with the aim of making them competitive and selling them at favorable prices.

The observance of the production schedules of export goods is another important aspect that will permit us, the organs of foreign trade, to increase our rectitude in trading, increasing the faith of foreign buyers, and ensuring punctual and sufficient quantities of currency for the import of goods that our economy requires. Any irregularity which may occur in this field causes hitches, obstacles and difficulties in the fulfillment of the tasks of the plan.

We shall consider and solve every problem tied to foreign trade with the aim of strengthening our currency balance and making our economy prepared to face any situation, however difficult. Therefore the struggle to constantly increase exports and to reduce and save on imports, to strike a positive trade balance each year, remains a major duty, permanent and vital for us and for all the working people of our country.

The new 1986-90 5-year period opens new horizons for us, and places responsible tasks in front of us, to guarantee the growth of our economy at a faster pace, to increase exports by 45 percent, to successfully break through external pressure and cope with critical moments that may arise.

We will work courageously and determinedly in various main directions, expanding into new markets, becoming more familiar with and exploiting better and more quickly market opportunities and prices, exploiting more vigorously situations created in markets and demands for particular goods in the interest of our economy, performing the most advantageous trading transactions, and learning more about financial and currency mechanisms, in order to influence production more strongly and vigorously, to support production, and open new prospects for it.

MUSTAQI SPEAKS ON DEFENSE ACHIEVEMENTS

AU170853 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 7 Nov 86 p 7

[Report of speech by Kico Mustaqi, deputy minister of people's defense, to the Ninth AWP Congress in Tirana on 6 November: "Discussions at the Ninth Party Congress -- From the Speech of Comrade Mustaqi"]

[Text] For communists, cadres and members of the People's Army, as for all our party and people, Kico Mustaqi said in his speech, the period between the two congresses has been marked by comprehensive efforts to realize the decisions of the eighth party congress for the further strengthening of the defense capability of the nation. Achievements have been recorded in the creative mastery and application of the Military Art of People's Struggle; in perfecting organization; in the knowledge, application, and effective use of weapons and military technology; in familiarity with the terrain; and in our fortifications. Our many kinds of exercises have become more intensive and dynamic, in various conditions of weather, terrain, and situations. As a result, mastery and tactics of warfare have been perfected, and the abilities and physical training of our forces have increased. Discipline and military order have been further strengthened on the basis of the appropriate regulations. Links and cooperation between the different services -- as well as between the army and the organs of the party, the people's power, and the economy -- have been further strengthened and perfected.

All the work for the training and greater compactness of the army, in all its branches and units, he went on, has been led by the directive of the party "to be always alert and prepared to defend every inch of soil of the homeland, to be able to confront any attack and emerge victorious over the enemy." On this basis we have organized our work to further sharpen our vigilance and combat readiness, to realize the lofty task entrusted to us by the people and the party.

The party has always devoted great attention to the political-military situations that develop through the world and particularly around us. Our People's Army follows these situations with vigilance and stands always wide awake and on military alert. Under these conditions, we undertake measures to oppose the possible plans, activities, and tactics of the enemy, as well as his weaponry, however sophisticated it may be. We have the arms needed to defend ourselves and destroy the enemy, and we have fortifications, but first and foremost we have our conscientious and able people, to be used with maximum effectiveness, according to the principles of the People's Military Art. This makes every inch of our fatherland impassable to any enemy. All the measures for organization, management, training, and military exercise and discipline in the fulfillment of every duty in the army have served this end.

But, from the scientific Marxist-Leninist analyses of world situations and of political, ideological, economic, and military problems conducted by our party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, as well as from that made by Comrade Ramiz Alia at this congress, the prospects for the future development of the international situation emerge clearly, as does the consistent and always principled Marxist-Leninist line and standpoint of our party. They have placed before us, military communists and our whole people, serious tasks: to sharpen further our revolutionary vigilance, to strengthen constantly our combat-readiness in every way, and to be better prepared ideologically, militarily, and economically, to always stand firm, open-eyed and capable, to confront every unexpected event which might be imposed upon us.

The education of members of the armed forces through the People's Military Art, and its mastery, application, and enrichment in a creative fashion, remain a main task for the army and other defense services.

In the army, as elsewhere, Comrade Kico Mustaqi further stressed, solutions cannot be found for problems with limited thinking, and narrow empiricism and pragmatism. The military thinking of the party and the People's Military Art has profound scientific content, and so its mastery and enrichment demands enthusiasm, will and persistence, constant study, and also organization and control. It is a question of having every soldier and cadre understand and feel that in the army he is learning the art of warfare in order to master weapons and military technology in actual use.

In all the work done in the military education of members of the armed forces, a basic feature has been and remains the development of combat-readiness with seriousness, intensity, and to a high standard. The exercises at the Free Military School, those complex and those in small units, commander-staff exercises and those with troops, especially those carried out this year in Durres District and in some other districts, have enriched our experience in the knowledge, application, and enrichment of the demands of our Military Art. They have also been an important factor in mastering warfare in more compact units, in increasing cooperation, and in increasing the management and organizational abilities of active cadres and reservists for the application of and experimentation with new issues.

All the major and complex duties set before the army demand that we be characterized by iron discipline and a scientific military consciousness. Only discipline of this kind makes possible the strengthening of the unity and compactness of every unit, the realization of high efficiency in the program of exercises, and the perfection of all

aspects of combat-readiness. Such revolutionary discipline, understood and applied according to the military line of the party, gives us the strength to perform every duty and confront every situation, however difficult it may be. We will make this a reality in every cell of the life of the army, because this is what the party demands, and this is what will be demanded for the application of the great program this congress will approve.

As always, the guarantee for the performance of duties in the field of defense is the correct Marxist-Leninist line of our party, the unbreakable unity of the party with the people, and the tested leadership of the Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at its head.

LAZRI EVALUATES FOREIGN AFFAIRS AT CONGRESS

AUI71025 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 8 Nov 86 p 4

[Report of speech by Sofokli Lazri, AWP Central Committee member and director of the Foreign Affairs Institute, to the Ninth AWP Congress in Tirana on 7 November:
"Discussions at the Ninth Party Congress -- From the Speech of Comrade Sofokli Lazri"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The path that we have followed is neither autarchic nor does it lead to isolation, as those who wish ill to Albania insinuate. We do not refuse to accept credit or permit foreign capital investments, or grant concessions, as is also laid down in the constitution, simply out of stubbornness, nor because we do not understand something that everybody in the world does, as some people say. It is a question of principle, and a standpoint maintained consciously and with total conviction.

Of course we do not think that we should produce at home everything that we need. Even if this were what we wanted it would not be impossible. We have obtained factories, equipment, various kinds of technology, and particular products from abroad, and will obtain more in the future. We will buy these things for the development of our expanding economy, and our increasing consumption.

Therefore the expansion of our trade exchanges does not represent a change of foreign policy, as some pretend, starting to label this as an "opening toward the world," or an "emergence from isolation," and talking of "the impossibility of relying on one's own resources." It is an expression of our economic growth, an expression of the fast development of our productive capacities, and the intensification of our industrialization.

We are not emerging from any kind of isolation when we add to our cultural or technical-scientific exchanges. We increase these because our cultural level is rising and our national science is growing stronger, and our general development is opening new horizons. We have never had, and never will have constricting prejudices. The Albanians have never stood aside from the progressive, democratic and revolutionary currents of thought that exist in the world. It is in the nature of socialism to acquire and master everything beautiful and noble in the world, every technological or scientific discovery, and it is patriotic to apply these things to the good of the progress of the fatherland. But Albania has been and will always remain closed to enemies and reactionaries who wish to undermine our freedom and independence, to sabotage our socialist construction, and bring degeneration to our people.

We understand very well what those who talk about the opening-up or isolation of Albania are really trying to say, and what ideology inspires them and what kind of politics directs them. They start from the old bourgeois concept that implies that relations between states merely mean treaties, military alliances, enslaving credit, and multinational companies and activities. At the same time their statements are an expression of the constant political and ideological pressure that is exerted upon

our country, and the bourgeois-revisionist economic blockade which seeks to defeat it and bring it to its knees.

Socialist Albania will advance determinedly and unshaken down its road, the road of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, the road of total independence and sovereignty, freedom and socialism.

In the report delivered by Comrade Ramiz Alia in which he presented the main directions of the foreign policy of the party and our state, he paid particular attention to relations with our neighbors.

It is not difficult in the Balkans to revive the ancient demons of quarrels and hostilities, which so many invaders spawned to divide, kill and rule. It is difficult to rise above them, defeat them, and advance forward toward a future with a spirit of true fraternity and friendship, toward a fruitful cooperation to the benefit of the region's peoples, and toward mutual and general security.

We are pleased, for example, at the improvements through common efforts which have been made in Albanian-Greek relations in recent years, at the friendship and benevolent disposition shown by the majority of the Greek population toward Albania, and the steps being taken by the present government in Athens to create an atmosphere of cooperation between the two countries, to mutual benefit. But we find it difficult to understand how declarations in favor of friendship and cooperation with Albania made by Italian officials can be reconciled with delays in the solution of the incident in the Italian Embassy in Tirana. Suspicions are justifiable concerning the continued existence in Rome of survivals from the time when Italian-Albanian relations were otherwise.

Comrade Ramiz explained in detail the state of present Albanian-Yugoslav relations. The analysis he made is convincing, and the conclusions he drew and the standpoints he presented have the unanimous support of the whole party and the entire people.

Belgrade has set its sights on socialist Albania, and there is no respite in the hostile attacks upon it. The Albanians of Kosovo and other areas of Yugoslavia have been subjected to brutal oppression and unprecedented national discrimination.

The question is: What do those responsible today for Yugoslav policy wish to achieve? Have they ever paused to think where this grave anti-Albanian psychosis might lead, which is trumpeted and blown up more every day in Yugoslavia?

There are many questions, but one thing is clear. Yugoslavia has begun to be backward. Great Serbian nationalism which suffered heavy blows in the National Liberation War now seeks a comeback. It demands this comeback not only in Kosovo, but also in Croatia, in Bosnia, and in Slovenia. The memorandum of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts which was recently published in Belgrade is a call to sharpen knives and saddle horses.

It is the chauvinist aims of the Serbian nationalists which threaten the stability of Yugoslavia, not the just and legitimate demands of the Albanians; it is the Serbian nationalists' irresponsible activities which awake the concern of neighbors at the policy Yugoslavia will follow in the future and the consequences of this policy in the Balkans. When some Srboljub or Prvoslav stands up in the Serbian parliament and speaks against the water regulation agreements made and put into practice by Albania and Yugoslavia, this can be taken as ignorance. But when the official Belgrade press gives credence to him one cannot but think that we are dealing with a line which seeks enmity with Albania, a line which aims at breaking off cooperation with Albania even in the simplest matters. We wish to believe that there is no lack of people in Yugoslavia with political wisdom and a sense of state responsibility, people who believe that the coolheaded and just solution of the problems of Kosovo and the normalization of relations with Albania, on the basis of total equality, noninterference, and respect for each other's identity and independence, are in the interest of Yugoslavia itself, of good-neighborliness between the two countries, and peace and security in the Balkans.

DIRECTIVES FOR EIGHTH 5-YEAR PLAN

AU201451 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 10 Nov 86 pp 2-3

["Directives of the Ninth AWP Congress for the Eighth 5-Year Plan 1986-90 for the Development of the Economy and Culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania"]

[Text] A. On the Fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan for the Development of the Economy and Culture. [main heading]

The Seventh 5-Year Plan will go down in the history of the economic and social development of the country as the first plan that relied entirely on our own resources, without any credit or help from abroad. With this plan our country took steps forward in its general progress on the road of socialism. Productive forces were raised to a higher scale of development; socialist relations in production were refined; the well-being of the people was guaranteed and increased; the defense capability of the homeland was strengthened even further; and the international position of socialist Albania was made stronger.

The social product during the seventh 5-year period, in comparison with the sixth 5-year period, was increased by more than 19 percent, national revenues by more than 16 percent, capital investments by 17 percent, and the consumption fund by about 14 percent. On the basis of the better use of production capacities and the development of the technical-scientific revolution, the process of socialist industrialization was intensified and industrial production rose by 27 percent. The varied structure of industry and its role in the general progress of the economy were consolidated.

During the seventh 5-year period, taking all 5 years together, about 38 percent more natural gases, and associated gases, were extracted than in the sixth 5-year period, 48 percent more coal, 37 percent more copper ores, over twice as much ferro-chrome ores, over 46 percent more electrical energy, 44 percent more sheet steel, 25 percent more blister copper, and about twice as much copper wire and cable were produced. The production of the mechanical engineering industry was about 50 percent higher than in the sixth 5-year period, and the production of machinery and equipment was increased by 56 percent. Production of other important industrial products also rose at a fast rate, as in the case of sulphuric acid, glass containers, some building materials, textiles, cotton-polyester cloth, fine wool-polyester cloth, knitwear, shoes, rubber boots, and so forth.

Our socialist agriculture recorded new achievements on the road of intensification, developing in all its branches as a complex agriculture with a strong material-technical base, which despite adverse natural conditions in some years, achieved a 13 percent increase in agricultural produce. In comparison with the sixth 5-year period, in the seventh 5-year period there were produced 286,000 tons more cereals, 16,500 tons more cotton, 163,000 tons more sugarbeet, 46,000 tons more sunflower, 14,600 tons more tobacco, 263,000 tons more vegetables, 46,000 tons more meat, 251 million more eggs, and so forth. The large part of the increase in agricultural production was achieved through increased yield in field crops and livestock.

The material-technical base was strengthened through investments, opening up new prospects for the future. About 300 important projects were built and brought into use during the seventh 5-year period. Work began on the "Enver Hoxha" hydroelectric power station at Koman; the Shkoder-Han i Hotit and Fier-Vlore railroads were completed; new mines and enrichment plants were inaugurated, as were dozens of factories and new lines in the food and light industry, and many livestock stations. Irrigated land was extended by 31,000 hectares. Dozens of kilometers of road were built, as were many important sociocultural projects and 80,000 apartments and dwelling houses

in towns and villages. All these things were achieved without interrupting the expanded program of the socialist renewal of resources.

An important achievement has been the maintenance and further increase of the cultural and material living standards of the people. All social and cultural sectors developed further. The number of school pupils and students in the 1983-86 academic year reached 744,000. The number of beds in medical institutions was increased, and mortality among infants under 12 months of age fell by 40 percent in comparison with 1980. The population of our country reached 3 million. Science and the technical-scientific revolution further increased their roles in the development of productive capacity and in the highly effective solution of many present and future problems.

These great achievements were attained under the conditions of a harsh class struggle within the country and in the international arena. In this struggle our party and people, as ever, emerged victorious and all the stronger. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee, with Comrade Enver Hoxha at its head, the hostile, treacherous and putschist activities of Mehemt Shehu, the multiple agent of imperialism and international revisionism, and his band, were completely shattered. And the difficulties of the capitalist encirclement and the pressures exerted upon our economy by the economic and currency crisis in bourgeois and revisionist countries were overcome.

Also, in the last 5-year period, and particularly in 1982, 1984, and 1985, our country was obligated to cope with major damage and difficulties caused by very bad weather conditions and other natural misfortunes, such as the prolonged drought, earthquakes, floods, last year's severe winter, and so forth. In the struggle against these difficulties, the great political and ideological maturity, the massive heroism, socialist solidarity, and unshakable determination of our people to carry forward the socialist construction of the country were even more outstanding. This further tempered the unbreakable unity of the people around the AWP, which is and will always be the decisive factor in confronting every encirclement and blockade, in overcoming every obstacle, and in advancing ever forward in the economic and social development which is ensured by our socialist order.

Comrade Enver Hoxha, our great and glorious leader, the dearest son of the people, distinguished Marxist-Leninist, and the architect of socialist Albania, was separated from us. The party and people knew how to turn this great loss and profound pain into great strength, tightening their ranks and increasing their mobilization at work. The broad revolutionary movement which spread throughout the country and embraced young and old, to become "Standard-Bearers in the Implementation of the Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha," led to an outburst of fresh energies among the people, and became a major and substantial force, with a powerful influence upon the successful conquest of the exceptional difficulties of 1985.

The successes and victories achieved during the seventh 5-year period are a living witness to the correctness of the party line and the principle of relying upon our own resources, to the vitality of the socialist economy and the superiority of our socialist order. They are a fruit of the wise leadership of the AWP and of the mobilization of unstinting efforts of the working masses in town and countryside to bring to life the directives and guidelines of the party and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Yet, despite the great struggle and the present efforts of the party and the masses, and of the organs of the state and the economy, there were also shortcomings in relations to envisaged targets in some sectors of the economy and culture, due in the first place to the difficulties mentioned, but also to failures in the organization and management of labor, bureaucratic attitudes, and liberal and technocratic manifestations. Therefore, the tasks set forth were not realized in the oil and gas sector,

in some agricultural and dairy products, and so forth, which influenced for the worse the rate of development of the economy and the supply of the people at planned levels. So the determined struggle of the party and the working masses against these shortcomings and weaknesses constitutes a permanent duty to open ever broader paths toward the use of the great reserves and opportunities that our socialist economy possesses and creates for the swift progress of our country in the years of the eighth 5-year period.

B. On the Plan of the Economic and Social Development of the Country in the Eighth Five-Year Period. [main heading]

Basing itself in the correct Marxist-Leninist line of our party, in the teachings and immortal work of our dear leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, and on the aspirations of the broad working masses to forge ahead determinedly on the road of the socialist construction of the country, the party Central Committee presents this basic task for the Eighth 5-Year Plan:

"Our socialist order is to be strengthened and refined in a comprehensive way, and the material and cultural level of the people is to be gradually increased, relying entirely upon our own resources, through the development of a varied industry and the intensification of a complex agriculture, through the constant growth of the technical-scientific revolution, by increasing the effectiveness of the social product, through the refinement of economic and social relations always on the Marxist-Leninist road, through the further intensification of the ideological and cultural revolution, and through the uninterrupted reinforcement of the defense of the homeland."

To achieve this task:

The priority development of industry is to continue, including, in the first place, the development of the electrical energy industry, mineral processing, the extraction industry, the engineering industry, and the chemical industry, in order to increase faster the production of the means of production, and the development of the consumer goods industry, relying principally upon domestic raw materials.

The development and intensification of agriculture is to ensure the stability and increase in agricultural and dairy production at a faster rate than the growth of the population, and the increase of cereal and livestock production is to be at the focus of attention. Structural improvements are to be made in the branches and sub-branches of agriculture to improve the diet of the people.

The development of industry, agriculture, and other branches of material production is to be accompanied by increased efficiency in the economy, and an increase in the social productivity of labor and of the sources of accumulation. The increase of the social product and of national revenues is to be accomplished in two ways, intensive and extensive, giving priority to the former. The total exploitation of productive capacity and the application of the achievements of science, skills, and contemporary technology are to be come the main ways toward the guaranteed, more efficient, and more rational use of natural resources, existing basic funds, capital investments, and labor resources themselves. In the use of sources of accumulation, applying a strict savings policy at all times, priority will be given to the productive sector, without reducing care for the nonproductive sector.

The volume and effectiveness of foreign trade is to be increased through increased production for export and an increase in the quality of these products, through an expansion of markets and the better use of foreign market opportunities.

In the Eighth 5-Year Plan the refinement of various aspects of production relations will pave the way for the better development of productive forces. There will be a special stress on strengthening the social ownership of the means of production and on the refinement of relations in the exchange and distribution of social product and personal incomes, according to the amount of labor and its quality. Methods and instruments of economic management are to be further broadened and deepened, always on the socialist road, and especially in the main sectors of material production. We should also refine other aspects of the organization and planned management of the economy.

The increase of the material and cultural level of the broad working masses will always be achieved in harmony with the material possibilities created by the economy. Faster rates in the reduction of the differences of the per capita income between town and countryside and between districts are to be ensured, as well as of other differences in per capita consumption of major products, in the development of education, in the health service, and in other vital services.

As a result of the ideological and cultural development, our new man is to be tempered and trained to respond to the great present and future tasks confronting our socialist society. He will always be a worthy revolutionary activist, a resolute fighter for the cause of socialism and communism, and as well trained as is possible from an ideological, political, cultural, and technical-professional viewpoint.

In accordance with these major objectives, the more general indicators of the development of the economy and culture of the Eighth 5-Year Plan (1986-90) will be as follows:

	Percentage increase in 1990, compared with 1985
-- Overall social production	31 - 33
-- National revenues	35 - 37
-- Overall financial revenues	37 - 39
-- Exports (during the eighth 5-year period, compared with the seventh 5-year period, and for the 5 years taken together)	44 - 46
-- Social labor productivity	11 - 13
-- Capital investments (during the eighth 5-year period, compared with the seventh 5-year period and for the 5 years taken together)	11 - 13
-- The per capita income of the population	7 - 9

1. The Development of Industry [subhead]

During the eighth 5-year period industry is to develop at a more rapid pace through the utilization, primarily, of existing production capacities, their reconstruction and modernization, as well as through the construction of new projects, relying entirely on the country's energy and raw material resources and on their more complete utilization. The volume of industrial production in 1990, compared with 1985, is to increase 29-31 percent, of which, the production of the means of production is to increase 31-33 percent and the production of consumer commodities 25-27 percent.

Geological surveys are to be intensified and their efficiency in discovering new sources of oil, gas, coals, chromites, and other valuable minerals is to be raised in order to increase industrial and future reserves, concentrating primarily on those with a high content of valuable minerals, and to assure the rapid development of heavy, extractive, and processing industries. Better utilizing the material-technical base and investments, and using contemporary scientific methods, the efficiency of the geological work is to be further raised.

Priority development is to be given to the energy sector, that it may precede and support the country's entire socioeconomic development and consolidate that country's active energy balance. Oil extraction in 1990, compared with 1985, is to be increased 33-35 percent, while the extraction of gas is to be increased 2.6 times. The major proportion of the oil to be extracted during the eighth 5-year period is to be secured from those fields being currently exploited. The attention of the people working in the oil industry must therefore be centered on further raising the coefficient of oil extraction through the broader and highly efficient utilization of intensifying and secondary methods, the implementation of new technologies, the extension of the present contours of fields, the intensification of wells in the known fields, and the activation of currently unused wells. Particular attention is to be attached to the discovery and commissioning of new fields, raising the efficiency of drilling operations, the level of studies, and the strengthening of technical and scientific discipline. The contours of the existing fields of natural gas are to be extended and the coefficient of the collection of associated gas is to be raised. The latter must be considered as important as oil and as an important raw material for the chemical industry.

The oil refineries and the lubricating oils plant are to be better utilized and the quality of oil by-products is to be raised in order to increase exports and reduce imports.

Coal extraction is to be increased 42-44 percent and its use everywhere is also to be increased in order to replace liquid fuels. The quality of coals during extraction, selection, enrichment, and transportation is to be secured mainly through a better use of existing mines.

The generating of electricity in 1990, compared with 1985, is to be increased 78-80 percent, mainly through the use of hydroelectric power plants. In addition to the full-capacity use of the larger plants, including the "Enver Hoxha" Hydroelectric Power Plant in Koman, the smaller plants are also to be better used, and work will go on to achieve a more economical use of thermoelectric power plants. Particular attention will be attached to the thrifty use of electricity and work will be done to find new ways and possibilities of extending its use within the country, as well as to secure larger revenues from exports.

The extracting industry is to be further developed through new investments to more rapidly use new extractive capabilities and to extend existing ones with a high degree of efficiency. In 1990, compared with 1985, the production of chromite ores is to be increased 34-36 percent, the extraction of copper ores is to be increased by 40-42 percent, and that of ferronickel by 27-29 percent.

More care is to be shown regarding the extraction of other minerals like phosphates, quartzes, olivinites, rock salt, dolomites, magnesites, marble, bauxites, and so forth, in accordance with the needs of the economy and exports.

The improvement of quality in the extraction of minerals is to be one of the major tasks for the people working in the mining industry. In addition to the use of the fields containing a higher content of valuable components, attention is also to be devoted to the profitable use of poorer minerals, primarily by improving the coefficient of recovery in the course of their enrichment and by expanding the mineral enrichment factories.

In the ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy sectors, the degree of the processing of minerals is to be raised to secure as many new valuable components from them as possible. In 1990, compared with 1985, the production of sheet steels is to be increased 30-32 percent, the production of blister copper by 34 percent, and so forth. The variety and quality of steels are to be further raised, the number of copper products

for domestic consumption and for export is to be increased, and a perceptible improvement is to be made in the technical-economic and financial indicators.

The output of the chemical industry in 1990, compared with 1985, is to increase 38-40 percent. Production capacities are to be increased in order to better meet the needs of agriculture for fertilizers and pesticides, and the production of calcinated and caustic soda, PVC, sulphuric acid, detergents, and so forth is to be increased. Work will progress to master the production of new chemicals.

The role of the engineering industry as a powerful mainstay of technical and scientific progress is to be raised. Through the more widespread use of domestic steels, and in addition to giving priority to the production of spare parts and to organizing their regeneration on a large scale, the engineering industry is to better meet the needs of the economy for machinery, equipment, and complete production lines, particularly for the extension and reconstruction of existing plants, and the construction of new ones. Organization and management is to be further improved through the development of cooperation, concentration, specialization, and the timely and qualitative completion of designs.

The construction materials industry is to be developed in accordance with the needs of the economy and of the people and the quality and structure of production are to be improved by mastering the large-scale production of light materials and reducing their cost. Existing brick and tile factories are to be reconstructed on the basis of new technologies in order to reduce waste and to increase the production of light bricks.

The timber and paper industry is to achieve a more complete utilization of timber and to progress more rapidly toward replacing it to a large extent with other materials which are in less shortage. The quality and variety of paper products are to be increased and thinner paper is to be produced in order to save timber and chemicals.

The production of consumer goods is to be further extended during the 5-year period in order to meet increasingly better the growing needs of the population and to overcome the relative lag in this field. All branches of the processing industry will have as a particular task increasing the quantity, variety, and quality of their products. The production of furniture and household equipment is to be increased, as well as that of metallic, chemical, glass, ceramic, and other articles, and technological waste is to be better used for the production of small and very small articles.

In 1990, compared with 1985, the production in the light and food industry is to be increased 30-32 percent. Existing production capacities are to be used more fully and are to be expanded on the basis of more advanced know-how and technologies to improve the structure, variety, and quality of products. In the textile, footwear, and other industries, the use of synthetic and natural raw materials is to be better coordinated, articles of high quality are to be produced, and the range of varied textile materials is to be extended. The products of the rubber and plastics industry are to be further developed to meet the needs of the population for consumer goods and those of the economy for plastic packaging, rubber spare parts, and so forth.

The foodstuffs industry is to increase its production by 30-32 percent in 1990, compared with 1985. Particular attention will be devoted to the procurement and the timely processing of agricultural and livestock products, with as little waste as possible, and to the full utilization of by-products for the production of different types of livestock fodder. Work will be done to improve the quality and packaging of foodstuffs.

2. The Development of Agriculture [subhead]

The role of agriculture in the country's independent development is to be raised further, increasingly better fulfilling the growing needs of the population, industry, and exports. These objectives are to be arrived at through the implementation of measures to deepen intensification, as well as by using the reserves in agriculture extensively. For this purpose, the efficiency of the material and technical base is to be increased, and the achievements of science, the advanced experience, and new technologies are to be generalized and disseminated in order to increase soil fertility and the productivity in the livestock sector. The average annual agricultural production during the eighth 5-year period, compared with the seventh 5-year period, is to be increased 35-37 percent.

The major task in agriculture will be to increase the production of bread grains and livestock products at a more rapid pace. The annual average production of grains is to increase 20-22 percent. A change must be made particularly with regard to corn production, achieving an increase of no less than 38 percent more per hectare.

In the livestock sector, the production of milk in 1990, compared with 1985, is to be increased 84-86 percent, the production of meat 67-69 percent, the production of eggs 84-86 percent, and that of wool 57-59 percent. Priority is to be given to the numerical increase of all kinds of livestock and poultry, and to their breed improvement, better harmonizing the extensive and intensive roads of development in increasing livestock products. This is to be achieved by ensuring the expanded reproduction of existing herds, as well as through the increased productivity of livestock. A radical change must be made in the production of meat in the livestock complexes and in other fattening centers by increasing the weight of livestock. Work is to continue for the further consolidation of the achievements in the cooperatives specializing in livestock-raising, and further measures are to be adopted for their extension.

Particular importance must be attached to fully securing fodder for livestock. The major direction of this effort will be to increase the yields of first-crops forage by no less than 62 percent and that of second-crop forage by no less than 46 percent. The quantity of silage is to be doubled, particularly corn silage, and the quality of its preparation is to be improved through the implementation of contemporary methods of enrichment and preservation. The acreage planted with leguminous forage crops is to be expanded 2.5-3 times in the fruit orchards and olive groves. All by-products of the agricultural sector, the food industry, and public catering leftovers are to be collected, processed, and widely used in feeding livestock. The radical improvement of natural pastures is to be an important source in raising the number of livestock and livestock products.

More care is to be given to increasing industrial crops. The average annual production of tobacco is to be increased 90-92 percent on the basis of increased acreage and yields. The increased production of cotton, sugar beet, and rice is to take place primarily on the basis of increased yields.

To further improve the structure of the population's diet, the production of potatoes, vegetables, and beans is to be increased. To achieve this, the acreage of second crops and that in fruit orchards is to be doubled.

In the horticultural sector, compared with the seventh 5-year period and for the 5 years taken together the production of fruit is to be increased 30-32 percent, the production of grapes 42-44 percent, the production of citrus fruit 40-42 percent, and that of olives 75-77 percent.

The acreage of forests is to be further expanded to better meet the country's needs for timber and to assure a better relationship between the cutting and growing of forests, and measures will be taken for a fuller utilization of timber by-products and to replace timber with other materials.

The material and technical base of agriculture will be consolidated to ensure the fulfillment of the tasks stipulated for its development. All necessary measures are to be adopted to raise the efficiency of investments affected to desalinate coastal areas, to advance more rapidly toward improving acid-impregnated soil, and to reorganize systematically fields in hilly and mountains areas. In addition to the measures adopted to maintain the current acreage, some 20,000 hectares of new land will be reclaimed during the seventh 5-year period.

Irrigation capacities will be increased by a further 60,000 hectares, while measures are adopted to maintain existing capacities. Drainage is to be improved and the acreage of permanently drained soil will be extended. The investments effected in the horticultural sector will serve mainly to intensify services in the large plantations, particularly in the olive plantations. Trees will be planted everywhere to fill gaps in the plantations and the number of olive trees under irrigation will be increased.

The further development and intensification of agriculture is to be based on a better and highly efficient use of chemical and organic fertilizers, agricultural machinery, and all the existing material base, which will be further consolidated during the eighth 5-year period. Manpower resources are to be used rationally and with a high degree of efficiency. Particular attention will be devoted to the development of cooperatives in hilly and mountainous areas, particularly in the northeastern regions of the country.

3. On Investments and Construction [subhead]

Investments during the eighth 5-year period will total 24.45 billion leks. Investments and capital construction will be effected primarily for the development of the material production. For the development of industry and agriculture, 41-42 percent and 31-32 percent of the total investments will be used respectively. The projects to be built and their order will be determined on the basis of necessity and profitability.

Over 420 important projects will be built and commissioned, like the "Enver Hoxha" Hydroelectric Power Plant at Koman; the dam of the hydroelectric complex at Banje, which will secure water for the irrigation of 60,000 hectares in the lowland areas; and plants for the production of nickel-cobalt, ferrochrome, lubricating oils, urea, sulphuric acid, and so forth. Dozens of new mines will be opened up, as will factories for the enrichment of chromite ores, copper, ferronickel, and coal. New ones will also be reconstructed. The Klos-Bulquize viaduct will be built, together with a chrome selection plant, and the Milot-Rreshe-Klos railroad line will be completed.

Extensions will be carried out in the engineering, timber, and construction materials industry. Tens of new factories and production lines will be extended and reconstructed in the light and food industry. A number of important irrigation projects will be completed, like the Panahor, Boville, and other reservoirs; the Cukas, Peqin-Kavaje, and other irrigation canals will be rebuilt, and so forth. A number of schools and health and cultural institutions will be built.

The responsibility of investors and designers is to be raised to a higher degree, the aim being to design projects in accordance with a strict regimen of thrift, without effecting the functional aspects and working conditions. The use of advanced

methods in calculating the cost of construction is to be broadly extended, as well as the use of local and light materials in construction work. Measures are to be adopted to achieve a tangible reduction in construction costs, ensure that the volume of construction work occupies as small a proportion of investments for productive projects as possible. Construction schedules are to be shortened, particularly with regard to productive projects, concentrating the manpower and machinery, and using them more rationally. Designs, estimates, and construction sites are to be secured in good time; tangible improvements are to be made in the quality of construction and installation; and land is to be used sparingly. Measures are to be adopted to raise the degree of mechanization in construction work.

4. On the Development of Transportation, Post, and Telecommunications [subhead]

The total volume of goods transportation in 1990, compared with 1985, is to increase 28-30 percent, while the volume of goods carried by the enterprises dependent on the Ministry of Communications will increase 32-34 percent. Priority will be given to railroad transportation and to internal maritime transportation, which will increase respectively 47-49 percent and more than double, while road transportation will increase 15-17 percent.

The transportation sector must better meet the country's needs for the transportation of goods and passengers. Further measures are to be adopted to limit the parallel movement of goods, to regionalize their distribution, and to avoid cross movements. Transportation by cable cars and other simple equipment is to be increased. Measures are to be adopted to constantly improve the technical utilization indicators. Mechanization in railroads and ports is to be increased.

The postal and telecommunications service is to be developed further in conformity with the needs of the economy, and measures will be taken to raise their quality.

5. On Foreign Trade [subhead]

Compared with the seventh 5-year period, the foreign trade volume during the eighth 5-year period will increase 34-36 percent, of which exports will increase 44-46 percent.

All possibilities available to the country to increase exports and to improve their structure are to be used. The constant improvement of the quality, packaging, and labelling of export goods will be an important way of achieving this. New and increasingly more profitable markets will be found.

Measures are to be adopted to reduce imports and to import only the most essential goods, improving their structure, and securing them on time. Efforts are to be increased everywhere to replace imported goods with domestically-produced ones, and to use imported goods according to a strict regimen of thrift.

The main duty of the people working in our foreign trade sector will be to sell all export-designated goods profitably, and to study foreign markets and market fluctuations more closely.

6. On the Increased Material and Cultural Standards of the Working Masses [subhead]

The material and cultural well-being of the urban and rural working masses is to be maintained and further improved on the basis of possibilities created by the development of the economy during the eighth 5-year period. The per capita income in 1990 is to be 7-9 percent more than in 1985, that is 4-6 percent more in the cities and 11-13 percent more in the countryside. The differences between urban and rural areas is to be further narrowed.

Compared with 1985, in 1990 retail trade will increase 23-25 percent in the state and cooperativist sector. The structure and quality of mass consumer goods is to be improved; their steady supply is to be assured; and by 1990 per capita consumption is to be increased.

The state and economic organs are to raise further their care in meeting the demands of the population for consumer goods in quantity, quality, and variety, and are to assure regular supplies in the cities and in the countryside; the cultural level in the trade sector is to be raised; and the material-technical base is to be consolidated.

The main direction in communal services will be to raise further their quality and the cultural standard of services to the population, as well as their increased volume and variety. Repair services and custom-made services to the population are to be increased 43-45 percent in 1990, compared with 1985. The communal services carried out in the agricultural cooperatives are to be doubled.

Measures are to be adopted in the eighth 5-year period to improve housing conditions. For this purpose, 85,000 new apartments and dwelling houses are to be built.

The improvements to be made with regard to the quantity, quality, and variety of services will aim to cover the purchasing power of the population with goods and services, to consolidate monetary circulation, and to raise the purchasing power of the currency.

Particular importance will be attached in the health sector to the further qualitative improvement of services in order to deal better with important aspects of preventive and curative medicine, both in the cities and in the countryside. Measures are to be adopted to improve hygiene conditions further at work and in general, to protect the environment against pollution, to reduce the incidence of illness, and to protect the health of mothers and children. Attention will be paid to raising further the culture of the health service and particularly to the health education of the younger generations.

The development of education is to respond to a higher degree to the growing demands of socialist construction, and education is to be further broadened, leading to the general elevation of the educational and cultural standard of the broad working masses.

Preschool education is to be consolidated, particularly in the countryside. Further improvements are to be made in the extent and content of subjects in the eight-year school, to ensure a more natural progression from one class to the next. Measures are to be adopted to improve visibly the efficiency of the work done in secondary schools, particularly in the countryside, and 71.4 percent of all those leaving the eight-year schools are to continue their education in secondary schools.

The schools of higher education are to raise further the quality of the training of students and are to extend further the integration of their scientific work with that of other state and economic organs. Postgraduate qualification and specialization are to be placed on sounder scientific foundations.

The qualitative standard of cultural and artistic activity is to be raised further and will be extended further to serve the revolutionary tempering and education of our new man. This activity must be stable and varied, with high productivity and efficiency.

Literary and artistic creativity should reflect at a high qualitative level the major problems that society confronts, the struggle of the masses to build socialism, and the progressive individuals of our time.

Particular attention is to be devoted to the development and dissemination of culture in the countryside. Initiatives to enrich the material base and to set up cultural centers are to be encouraged.

In the physical culture and sports sector, the aim must be to extend them even more and to raise the qualitative standard through implementing more advanced norms and training sportsmen by means of new methods. Major care will be given to physical education in the schools and the training of younger teams.

7. On the Development of Science and the Application of Advanced Know-How and Technology in Production [subhead]

Scientific work is to be extended and deepened further to mark a qualitative elevation in studies and designs, to achieve a higher degree of productivity, and to become a great and direct force in production, with the aim of dealing with economic problems in breadth and depth.

The major scientific forces are to be concentrated primarily on applying contemporary sciences in production, perfecting existing technologies, and introducing modern know-how and technologies in accordance with our country's conditions. The development of science and technology must be more closely connected to and must better serve the various branches of the economy and culture. Scientific work must particularly influence the increased efficiency of production in the major sectors of the economy on the basis of a better knowledge and use of the country's natural resources. It must serve to implement the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and open up new avenues for the country's future development.

The social sciences must more fully and more profoundly reflect the people's history and culture and generalize the experience of the revolution and of the construction of socialism, in order to deal competently with current problems in particular and to throw light on the future.

Economic thinking must fulfill its tasks with precision, offering in good time optimal and feasible solutions to various problems related to the rational use of society's potential, and must precede socioeconomic processes. The advisory and active force of economic thinking and logic must be raised everywhere.

The role of basic sciences, which is essential for the development of applied sciences and technological progress, must be raised. A particular aim must be to achieve a visible increase in the efficiency of scientific work, securing a broader and more complex participation of various scientific disciplines; applying more advanced study and research methods; better attracting the broad mass of production specialists, innovators, and rationalizers in study and design work; and better utilizing the existing material-technical base.

8. On Raising the Efficiency of the Economy and Increasing Financial Resources [subhead]

The efficiency of the economy is to be raised everywhere, and increased financial resources are to be secured by implementing comprehensive measures to tighten the regimen of thrift in material production and other social activities.

The constant reduction of production and distribution expenditure is to be achieved, and viability is to be raised in every cell and at every level of the economy. For this purpose, the planning and checking of the expenditure of labor and labor as represented by products are to be perfected. Measures are to be applied everywhere to achieve perceptible savings in the use of raw and other materials by reducing consumption norms. This is to be achieved through structural improvements in production, by implementing the achievements of science and technology, and by broadly disseminating advanced experience. This must lead to the increased coefficient of the valuable use of industrial and agricultural raw materials, to lighter products and construction structures, to reducing losses and waste, to the widespread use of technological waste, and so forth.

Compared with 1985, social labor productivity in 1990 will increase 11-13 percent, providing 45 percent of the increase in social production. The full employment of new manpower is to be harmonized with the tasks of raising productivity in industry, construction, and other branches of the economy.

All material, organizational, and social factors are to be strongly activated in raising social labor productivity. In addition to the full use of existing production capacities, measures are to be adopted to improve production know-how and technology, as well as to raise the level of mechanization, giving priority to those branches in which manual work occupies a relatively high proportion and to those districts in which there are insufficient manpower resources.

The socialist organization of labor is to be perfected further, particularly technical organization; the relationship between categories of workers is to be perfected and measures are to be adopted to strengthen a socialist attitude toward work, widely disseminating the experience of advanced workers. Cultural and professional attestation as a means of elevating the qualifications of the workers is to be considered an important way of raising labor productivity.

In order to effect a radical change in the quality of products, construction, and services, strict scientific discipline is to be enforced in production, and control is to be tightened at all stages of the production process on the basis of the demands of technical standards and by raising and extending these demands for ever higher quality. Improvement in quality is to be considered the most important way of raising the efficiency of social production. The internal and foreign trade organs are to raise their role and influence over production in order to prevent the production of commodities of unsuitable quality and of slow-moving commodities.

Economic and financial management is to be perfected in every cell and at every level of the economy, and financial control through banks is to be tightened, so that every enterprise and agricultural cooperative could secure its own accumulation, as well as accumulation for society. Measures to eliminate losses are to be deepened, these being a negative manifestation affecting the accumulation growth rate.

A socialist attitude toward assets will be strengthened through greater educational and persuasive effort with the working people and through a further tightening of measures for their administration and protection in every cell and linkage in the economy.

The preventive role of financial control in the administration of socialist assets will be increased in order to prevent damage, misuse, and waste, as well as to ensure thrift in every kind of expenditure, particularly in the nonproductive sphere.

The efficiency of the organizational and managerial work of the state and economic organs -- struggling persistently against manifestations of empiricism, unilateralism, and globalism -- is to be raised, and the material and financial aspects of production are to be coordinated better. The method and style of work will be further

revolutionized in order to respond better to the fervor and enthusiasm of the workers, relying more broadly on the line of the masses and on support for revolutionary initiatives and the innovative movement. Socialist emulation is to be revitalized further in order to increase production and raise its efficiency.

On these bases, the overall financial revenues in 1990 will be increased by 37-39 percent, compared with 1985, and the overall financial expenditure of the state will be increased by 31-33 percent.

9. The Improvement of Socialist Production Relations [subhead]

The active role of socialist production relations in the country's overall socio-economic development on the road of socialism and in the education of the new man in the norms of communist morality is to be increased further.

The social nature of socialist property in both its forms, state and cooperative, is to be raised to a higher level through the increased degree of concentration, specialization, and cooperation in production, and through the constant consolidation of group property in the countryside, primarily by using the resources of agricultural cooperatives, but also through state assistance. The zone designated for priority intensification is to be consolidated and extended, with the participation of the state, in order to raise production and the efficiency of investments.

The initiative of creating small herds of livestock at brigade level in the cooperatives is to be implemented and broadly supported, and internal reserves are to be used better to supply the cooperative peasantry with livestock and agricultural produce, aiming at ensuring that every district, economic unit, and village should meet its own needs for such products.

Measures are also to be adopted to perfect distribution relations, particularly various forms of remuneration according to quantity, quality, and material expenditure in production. Those remuneration forms are to be used that still stimulate the constant increase in social production, particularly in key branches of the economy and with regard to export-oriented commodities; creative and innovative thinking that leads to technical and scientific progress in production is also to be stimulated through material incentives.

Exchange relations are to be perfected further and economic links between the city and the countryside and between the workers class and cooperativist peasantry are to be strengthened. The economic levers in the relations between the state and agricultural cooperatives are always to be used correctly and efficiently for this purpose, and the direct gathering of agricultural products from the field is to be extended further.

The planned organization and management of the economy is to be raised to a higher scientific level, particularly in the agricultural cooperatives and enterprises, these being basic cells of the economy. Measures are to be adopted to broaden the scope of agricultural cooperatives and enterprises in their independent activity. Economic methods are to be used more efficiently in the planned management of the economy, more widely appreciating and using the economic categories of socialism: costs, viability, finances, credits, the net centralized state revenue, the net revenue of enterprises, and so forth.

The Ninth AWP Congress is fully confident that the working masses, under the leadership of the party and with Comrade Ramiz Alia heading it, will exert all their efforts to fulfill the Eighth 5-Year Plan in all sectors and indicators, to further promote the country's socialist construction.

The Ninth AWP Congress

Tirana, 7 November 1986